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America as the Poetical Utopia of Lenau and the Politico-Literary Ideal of Kürnberger and Young Germany.

A Dissertation
Presented to the Board of University Studies
of the Johns Hopkins University for the
Degree of Doctor of Philosophy
by
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Baltimore
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Introductions.

The general subject of which the following work is a fragment treated, was considered as follows — Germany as the source of Scottish institutions, and as the seat of Scottish studies. This is the foundation on which my conclusions rest. The special work of which I now publish the results, that of Germany as the source of Scottish institutions, is the second division of the subject. It was under-

Chapter I

Nicolaus Lenau's Voyage to America.

It is one of the most remarkable events in the history of literature that a man and a poet of Nicolaus Lenau's position should, on the eve of his success, give up every thing that was dear to him to undertake the dangers and hardships of a voyage to America. And when it is considered how the United States of

Franz Niembsch, Edler von Strehlenau.
The name

regarded as that

more strange".

was the more

Apude and Commercial, as opposed to

that was

Artistic and Intellectual.

American views believed in Europe.[2]

Lemme therefore, in leaving

them gave up, or certainly subjected

Scheme on account of the severe

[2] Cf. Frankel, Neu Biographie Lehrbuch

And of a scientific kind. And to this also the exposition of his friends and the dangers of the voyage, and it is not once observed that the undertaking was at this time one of considerable magnitude.

Voyages of this kind were then, as [illegible] von Humboldt and Chamisso were events of national interest and they undoubtedly gave a great stimulus to travel, besides being important as broadening the horizon of the German mind. Lenau, in one of his letters written at the time of the origin of his intention of coming to America, speaks of Chamisso

in undertaking this journey, he must have been influenced by the example of Chamisso and the world.[3]

But notwithstanding the fact that the journey was a dangerous and unusual one, and that America appeared to the Europeans uncultured and barbarous just because of this very rudeness and primitiveness,

strongly attracted to the west

[3] Chamissos Werke, Berlin 1856.
Reise um die Welt mit der Romanzoffschen Entdeckungs-Expedition in den Jahren 1815–1818, auf der Brigg Rurik, Kapitain Otto von Kotzebue.

nation, In fact Lenau's account of his education and environment was peculiarly unfavorable to an early

The removal of Lenau's mother with her family to Tokay, which occurred when he was fourteen years old was an event of the greatest importance for his future life. It is also ~~important~~ in connection with his American journey. For at this time, he acquired that love of nature which is the most significant characteristic of his poetry — of a kind of nature that was unusual and in a certain sense exotic. The tame scenery of the Rhinelands and Swabia with its regular and well ordered prospects,

did not satisfy him. He soon

[illegible]

This he thought would be obtained in America. The vastness of the Hungarian steppes also made a deep impression upon his youthful mind — an impression that was lasting, and the idea of America, being the land of great distances and broad prairies appealed to him strongly.

In Lenau's personality there was also a great deal that was primitive and in some respects almost savage. He was extremely passionate, intense and exciting. He was a man of [illegible] Magyar and his admiration for [illegible] naturally led Lenau's biographer, Albert Bieze in the Zeitschrift für vergleichende Literaturgeschichte. Bd I 1887. Die

The exhibition of the elemental passions is shown in many places.
I would refer to the following Stand.
Page 83. Speaking of the Nibelungen
[illegible] and not a Gudrun
wie in der Gegenwart, selbstbewusste
Gestalten, Starke, wild gut und doch
das Blut nicht zu vergiessen scheut,
wenn es im Herzen eines Feindes fliesst"
and again page 58 --- "welcher möchte
ich so verwegen, so feurig und so
rein, so [illegible]
This was the case of Gudrun
loved and won his [illegible] from
Hungary, [illegible]
until he had made up his mind.
In the same letter from [illegible]
"Gudrun's Natur-Beschreibung ist [illegible]
tiefer und moderner [illegible].

[illegible] talked about at this time — which offered greater opportunities for the gratification of these desires than America?

[illegible] had undoubtedly [illegible] restlessness and unstableness, which made it almost necessary for him to be continually travelling. This necessity of [illegible] by the frequent trips [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] always bore "Eine Cigarre im Mund und einen Plan im Kopf"

[illegible] Stuttgart

[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the product of the wonderful imagination, which shed about the whole undertaking a certain poetic halo. The America of Lenau was the land of enormous "Urwälder", traversed here and there by mighty rivers. The stillness broken by thundering cataracts. As for the inhabitants, the stately red man still traversed the forests which had stood unchanged for ages. He hoped here in America to find new materials for poetic treatment. America, the ~~to be~~ necessary for his poetic development. His feeling ~~illustrated~~ in a very interesting manner by [illegible] ... Cigars in mouth, revolver in pocket, ... [illegible]

the following extract from one of

nord-amerikanischen Urwälder-Schilderungen. Niagara will ich rauschen hören und Niagara lieber [illegible]

[illegible] Reise [illegible] nicht in der Natur, und in Amerika ist die Natur schöner, gewaltiger als in Europa. Ein ungeheurer Vorrath [illegible] Gebilden [illegible] erwartet mich dort, eine Fülle göttlicher Auftritte, die noch daliegt jungfräulich und unberührt, wie der Boden der Urwälder." And in another

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[6] Letter of Lenau to Schurz, Heidelberg March 16th, 1832. Schurz, Leben, I 169.

[7] Meyer, p 6.

[illegible] wrote to his brother, Ludwig,
"Ich empfinde [illegible] Scenen ist in fünf Jahren kaum erschöpft. Darum will ich meine Phantasie in die Schule — die Urwälder — schicken.
Künstlerische Ausbildung ist meinen höchsten Lebenszweck, alle Kräfte meines Geistes, das Glück meines Gemüthes betrachte ich als Mittel dazu."
Thus, American subjects to be a vast repository of poetical subjects.
Fenimore had worked this field, and it is most likely
the great success of Chateaubriand's American novels may have been present in his mind. ~~In example of the fact that American scenes and American life were suited to poetic treatment.~~

In Lenau's poetry there is ever present a longing for rest, for seclusion and solitude[8] — perhaps alone, perhaps with his loved one. There is a desire to "get close to nature". This same state of mind is apparent also in his declarations for the journey. There was an undefined feeling that in America, everything would be blissful and perfect in the midst of the idyllic surroundings which his fancy had pictured.

Then, too, even American political life was alluring and therefore in the

[8] Cf. Nicolaus Lenau. Erinnerung und Betrachtung. von Berthold Auerbach. Stein 1874. S. 21 "Dennoch erkannte man auch im Gespräche, dass Lenau eine einsame, in sich gekehrte Natur war. Einsam-

eyes of the European picturesque?
The United States as a political state
was not yet fifty years old – The
„die junge Mutter Gabi",
spricht er in seinen Briefen aus.
Byron interest in the
Greek struggle for independence.
Auerbach p. 27. „Lenau, der auf das
Studium verjährter Bücher sehr
sich nicht nach der vergangenen
schönen Götterwelt, sein Verlangen zieht
ihn schon früh in die als Zukunfts-
verheißung sich kündende neue Welt, nach
Amerika. Byron schiffte nach Griechen-
land und trat in eine welthistorisch
erscheinende That ein. Lenau betrat
das Land der Verheißung, und die
Kulturarbeit gab ihm keine Handhabe.
Byron trat in einen gehabene Ge=

circumstances. Its foundation was ideal and its preservation and growth almost providential.

During the latter part of his course at the Gymnasium in Pesth,[10] Lenau made the acquaintance of a student named Joseph von Reinbeck, who although several years his senior became his fast friend and later his tutor. This young Hungarian had a few years before taken only thirteen years old, together with another boy, formed a plan of running away to America. They started

Sammt stimmung ein in Griechenland, Lenau kam in Amerika in den grossen Menschentag mit den zahllosen brausenden Maschinen, oder in die lautlose Stille des Urwaldes."

[10] Lenau was at the Gymnasium in

on their journey and got no farther than Salzburg, there however, they were compelled to abandon their undertaking and return in disgrace to Pesth. This adventure of Kövesdy, when it was told later to Lenau produced a deep impression and from this time may be dated his interest in America.

Lenau however had a natural inclination for travel and when he was still a student, in discussing his plans for the future he expressed his willingness to run

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in Pesth from 1812 to 1815. Cf. Schurz I. 17.

" Lenau's Letter to Johann Heidelberg Nov. 9th 1831. Schurz I, 126.

" Was ich nach Beendigung meines

the risk of becoming a "Cholera-arzt" provided he could thereby gain an opportunity of seeing France and England. Nothing came of this scheme because he never tended his [illegible].

His desire for travel and for making the American journey could never have been gratified, had he not fallen heir to a small fortune. Heinrich's grandmother Katharina von Heimbach had died in September. [illegible] Cuvaes sthun werde, wissen die Götter. Vielleicht findet sich dann eine Aussicht als Cholera-Arzt nach Frankreich, England zu reisen. Ich würde so etwas annehmen, um recht in der Welt herumzufahren."

1[illegible] [illegible] left [illegible] to
Vienna and his sisters.[12]
His money enabled him to leave
Austria where the regulations of the
Censorship [illegible] him from
publishing his poems and to seek
a publisher elsewhere.
His musical studies at Vienna were
at once broken off and he hastened[13]
to Stuttgart with letters to several
of the members of the Swabian
School of Poets, having, however
[12] leave granted him by the Minis-
ter of State, Count Metternich.
[13] Left Vienna early in the
end of June 1831.

Leaving his friends and relatives in Vienna that he would continue his studies at Heidelberg or Göttingen.

Even with this plan of removing to Stuttgart to secure a publisher, there was already present in his mind the idea of emigrating to America. This desire was quickened by the recent loss of a considerable part of the money acquired inheritance, by unfortunate speculation. He thought of making his home there, and of becoming a farmer, by investing the remaining funds in American land. The plan however was still quite undefined. His stay in Heidelberg during the winter of 1831 and 1832 was interrupted by visits to his several friends - to Mayer in Waiblingen, to

Kerner in Meinsberg, to Uhland in
Tübingen and to the Reinbeads, Schwab
and others in Stuttgart. But in spite of
the pleasure ~~that~~ derived from these
visits Heidelberg he became dissatisfied.
The clinic at the University of
Heard few interesting cases, and
his relations to Fatka Gmelin now
began to cause him a great deal
of unhappiness. He seems to have
been madly in love with the
young ~~lady~~ girl he had found
myself that
he was afraid he could bring
shame to her mother, and further-
his position was so unsettled
that he felt
1831. Nehru, T. 2.

that his presence was not sufficient to dishearten a weak. His [illegible] mind became gloomier and gloomier. It is therefore not at all surprising that his [illegible] interest in America was reawakened.

The first [illegible] intimation of Lenau's intention of coming to America is found in a letter to Max Löwenthal of [illegible][15] Reinbeck did not consider [illegible] seriously and in a [illegible] letter [illegible] Lenau's decision. [illegible] Lenau's friends [illegible] Lenau [illegible]

[15] Lenau's Briefe an seine Freunde. Herausg. von Karl Mayer. Stuttgart 1853. I, 658.

This "Gold-rush" was the
direct [illegible] for emigration. In the early
part of the year 1832 a great activity mani-
fested itself among the shipping agents
of the various ports, especially those of
Bremen. Representatives of these agents
scoured the country for the purpose of
securing human freight for their vessels.
They were always gorgeously dressed, wore
great quantities of jewelry, and gave
the most glowing accounts of the riches
which were to be had in America
almost for the asking.[16] The political
disturbances[17] in Germany had fostered
a widespread feeling of discontent so
that the appearance of these agents

[16] H. Eickhoff. In der neuen Heimat p. 5.

[17] Cf. Niles Register. Vol VII 4th series
September 1832 to February 1833 p. 196. =

with their harsh promises was sufficient
to arouse [illegible] to the necessity for
emigration. Societies were formed, chiefly
of men the poorest in strength, the Rhine,
for the emigrating [illegible] to the
United States. This emigration of talent
spread among all classes, the peasants
[illegible] Germany. Because of late proceedings
against the rights of the people in Germany,
large numbers are fostering their fortune
and safety in other lands. The general
attention is turned towards the United
States and a very large and respectable
increase may be expected in our population
in the ensuing year — it nothing
shall happen among ourselves to forbid a
hope of enjoying those blessings which
the past assure to us."

[1] Cf. The so called Giessener Gesellschaft

however, were the ones most interested ~~in it~~.
Lenau heard of it and his mind was
made up immediately to become a
member of this the Ulmer Verein.

Did political questions have any
weight in inducing Lenau to take
this step? Unquestionably they did
to the extent of the Europeans the idea of
personal freedom, which was rarely found
at home, and in Lenau's [illegible]

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of which Paul Follen and Friedrich Münch
were members. At Cincinnati Lenau met
Gottfried Kinkel, Fr. Hecker, Carl Follen, Ed. Gruner, Fr. Lieber, Fr.
Zu Deutsche Dichter, I, 17
1844. He became a Mason at Pittsburgh, Pa. in 1844.
Lenaus Werke, hrsg.
Deutsche National Literatur, von Max Koch
-Vol I p 117- "Der Maskenball
Nach dem Freiheit Paradiesen
Nehmen wir diesen Zug
Wo im heilgen Waldverliessen --

find frequent references to the United States as the land of freedom. But as has been said above the interest of Lenau in America was a poetic interest, and since he found the conditions of freedom more poetic, just so long was this a motive for emigration. Lenau upon announcing his intention of coming to America was met by the [illegible] of his friends[20]

"Seine Tyrannin sieht Thränen rollen"
Cf. Uhland. Sie sieht einen ausgewanderten Patriotgiessen. p 95.

"Du neue Welt, du freie Welt,
Du hast dein Blütenreis so rasch
Die Flut der Tyrannei zerschellt,
Ich grüße dich, mein Vaterland"

[20] Cf. letter of Lenau to Max Mayerhofer, March 1, 1832. Also the following references from Uhland, Lenau's friends and Biographers, -

[illegible] project as one of his [illegible]. This opposition however soonred lessened when it was found out that he was in earnest and determined to go in spite of all dis=-couragemen[illegible]. [illegible] in his objections and finally in a letter to Mayer (Mayer p 63) he has the following very significant passage, "Ich kann gegen Ihren Entschluss nichts sagen, da ich bei gleicher Wahl, Ihnen sie, Lage vielleicht das Gleiche thun würde,

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Erinnerungen von Karl Mayer, Stuttgart 1867 Vol. II p. 121. Andre Kernersche Briefe dieser Zeit habe ich bereits im "Dennis Briefwechsel Freund" mitgetheilt. Niembsch betrieb damals schon seine Pläne ausgiebig. Er ging nach Mondsee etc. und verlebte daselbst Sommer und Herbst in vielseitiger Anregung.

ahe ich Liebe ihn zu sehn, sagte mir
andere recht lange nicht lange werden
sollte, wie so wird es Dir auch gehen
——— Allerdings muß man zu
seiner Reise einen Zweck haben und
wer weiß, ob ich nicht auf das nächste Früh-
jahr noch dahin abgehen werde. Der
Wunsch war das Einzige, was an mir
Sein diesmaliger Gemüthszustand wurde
uns nicht klar genug, als daß wir
ihn suchten ein Ziel entgegengehen werde. Ich
schrieb darüber und namentlich über einen
Brief Lenau's vom 13ten März 1832 in trüber
Stimmung an Uhland den 18ten März 1832.
Lenau's sister was also very much
opposed to this journey. Of Lenau in
Wien, March 26th 1832. Schurz-Vol I pp 164-
"Meinen Entschluß über diese Reise
ich an nicht abändern. ——— =

The [illegible] Westphalians were known to [illegible] Their Union and Texas was considered to go in spite of all opposition. In return for this sum he was promised a tract of land in Missouri consisting of a thousand acres. Missouri at this time had been brought before the German public in a very attractive way by the publication of Gottfried Duden's book, Beschreibung einer Reise nach den westlichen Staaten Nord-Amerika's etc. It obtained a wide European circulation and was instrumental in attracting [illegible] to the East of America about [illegible]

Die Natur muß wohl grosz paradiesisch in jenen Länder sein; wenn aber die Menschen so wären, wie meine Landsleute glaubt! —— —— —— Nimm du mich fort, mein Bruder, so gehe ich nicht! &c.

[illegible] was familiar with this work and mentioned it in one of his letters.[21] The number of persons who were in the house at a time is mentioned by Kerner in different places as being 80, 100, and 200. He had invited a young friend from Warsaw Johann Matuschinski[22] whom he had met in Heinsberg at Kerner's house to accompany

[21] Letter to Schurz Heidelberg, March 16, 1832. Schurz I p 163 – "Wenn ihr mich auf eine Gedanken begleiten wollt, so leset die Beschreibung von Nord-Amerika, die kürzlich ein gewisser Duden herausgegeben hat."

[22] Matuschinski was a Polish refugee whom Kerner had taken into his house. Lenau speaks of him as follows. Schurz I p 167. "Ich habe einen sehr lieben Freund zum

Simm. Simon had offered to pay all expenses
out before leaving he found ~~that~~ he could
not afford it, so Weinreich went to
Tübingen to complete his medical studies.
The other members of the company were
Lewis Ann Pearson, who was playing
on the stage of Bellamy's Music Rooms. Simon
was doubtless the only educated person among

Reise repräsentiert einen bedeutenden Stabsarzt,
durchaus gebildet und sehr liebens-
würdig; — — — — ist Victoria auf
der Insel wohl sehr empfänglich für
Poesie, hat auch einen richtigen Instinct
Ihre Namen in die verschiedenen Variationen in
the way the name is spelt. Schmuz, Lasit
Matusinsky, Matuschinski, + Matuszynski
[23] Cf. Auerbach p 16 — "Ich hatte die Erquickung
von der Art, wie Simon das Schwäbische Bauern-
leben erfaßt hatte. Er konnte so genau,

[illegible]. Already by the first of April Lenau had been disowned in the [illegible] and Lenau gave up his shares, and speaks of choosing Florida as his destination instead of Missouri.[24] His interest in America does not decrease, however.

During all this time he manifested the deepest interest in the preparations that were being made.[25] He asks Reinbeck[26] to make [illegible] in Gemeinschaft mit Lawätschen Baron nach Amerika ausgewandert"

[24] Lenau to Reinbeck Stuttgart April 1, 832 Sibley Vol I p 181 — Du, lieber Lenau, mit der neuen gesellschaft stimmt es, ist alles so geschieden dabei — — — — — Ich ziehe mich zurück von der Actien. Sage meinem Mathematiker, wir werden nach Florida gehen auf eigne Kosten.

[25] Mayer says p 1 "Lenau reads in Mayer =

an examination of the medicine-chest of the colony, which had been given over to his keeping, he being a medical student. To the question of firearms[27] he also devoted a great deal of attention. In the first letters which

von Vožáthen (ich nenne mich zu einer Anzahl Fündlinkchen), die er für sein Amerikanisches Leben einkaufte, und womit er gleichfalls, wie mit der Unternehmung im Grossen, nicht unbedeutend in Schaden gekommen sein wird" - - - - - Letter of Kerner to Schurz October 24, 1850. Schurz Vol I p 18) - "In meinem Garten-haus wohnend, beschäftigte sich Winslow zu seiner Reise nach Amerika, wo er Einkäufe von Hausgeräth, Kleidern, Waffen, und Tauschwaaren für die "Wilden," um dort Opossums, ein Thier, das sich Todt stellt sobald man ihm auf den -

contain references to America, Lenau
speaks of remaining five years and soon
the trouble ~~which~~ he is having with the
managers of the emigration society cools
his ardor considerably and he ~~begins to~~
~~speak of~~ returning in a few months.
He now says "Ich will noch etwa zwei
Monate dort aufhalten und dann wenn
möglich bei meiner ~~Rückkehr~~ zurückkehren in
mein geliebtes Österreich," and in another[25]

Haus kommt zu fungen."

[26] Letter of Lenau to Kerner, Stuttgart "May 4" Schurz Vol I p 146.

[27] Matthisson writes to Lenau on "May 6" "jetzt haben wir zwei Doppelflinten, eine einfache und drei Paar Pistolen; mit denen kann man sich schon in einem Urwäldchen wagen"

[28] Lenau to Schurz, Stuttgart "May 11" Schurz Vol I p 151

to stay in search of studying the following
autumn. This desire to travel was quickened
also by a law ~~which had~~ just ~~been~~ made
in Austria which decreed that if an
Austrian citizen should be absent from
home more than a certain length of time,
he would forfeit his citizenship. In a letter
written May 19th to Schurz, Lenau says he
expects to start on his journey in three days,
but the journey was again detained, and
again in a letter to Mayer[29] he announces
that he will leave Heidelberg on the twenty-fourth of
June. It is probable that there was another
delay of a few days in Heidelberg, but from
a letter[30] dated June 28th written to Kerner
from Mannheim, he says that he would
embark on the 29th on the boat whose is to

[29] Mayer p. 82.

[30] Schurz Vol I. p. 18.

, on way to Paris down the Rhine to Amsterdam. In Wesel again ~~Poelano~~ stayed a few days but it is known from a letter to Emile Embser that he was on his way to Amsterdam on the second of July. The boat on which the journey down the Rhine was made moved very slowly and the delays together with the bad food and unsatisfactory sleeping accommodations provoked considerable discontent, so that when the two managers of the expedition, who had waited behind, came up with the party on the latter part of July, a great storm broke upon their heads. Their appearance was indeed the signal for a general revolt. — The culprits were seized and imprisoned until a kind of court could be improvised. Lenau, being the best educated member of the party was

chosen judge. The prisoners were brought before the court — testimony was heard on both sides, and after reviewing the case the judge sentenced them to close confinement in the hold of the boat. This was not however the end of the episode. Upon their arrival — Portland the prisoners in some way succeeded in getting word to the authorities informing them of their confinement. Lenan came very near being arrested but when he appeared in court, the managers were shown to have acted so badly that no further action was taken.[31] Another incident occured on the

[31] The deception that was practised upon the company of emigrants of which Lenan was a member was only one of a long series of outrages. From the very beginning of the emigration to America, most horrible accounts were

boarder between Holland and Germany. at a town called Lobith, which very nearly terminated his journey. Because of the numerous delays, his passport had expired so that when he presented it at the frontier he was not permitted to proceed. The Burgomaster in fact threatened to send him back. Fortunately however he had attracted the notice of a customs official by his wonderful music playing.[32] The given of the sufferings which the travellers had to undergo. The poor peasant oppressed and almost starving was led to suppose by the impressive looking agents who were scouring the country that on the other side of the ocean happiness and riches were attainable to everyone. — Eichhoff says p 5. "Sie alle wurden auf dem Continente Macht von Menschen, vom leibendige Frost" =

following passage from a letter describes the adventure very nicely "Zum Glücke traf ich in dem kleinen Neste (Stift) einen enthusiastischen Musiker in der Person eines Zollbeamten. Dieser (i.e the Zollbeamte) abgeschnitten von jeder musikalischen Seele in seinem miserablen holländischen Flecken, schnappte nach mir wie nach einem Leckerbissen. Ich mußte mich schon bequemen, die scheußlichsten Duetten

It was at first quite unusual that the emigrant should prepay his fare. The agents offered not only to transport them free but even if necessary to advance money enough for clothes and necessities. But upon their arrival in America the hapless travellers were farmed out until they had earned enough to repay everything, frequently in fact until they had paid for all expenses

für Violine und Clarinette mit dem
Kerl täglich mehre stunden durchzu-
dumpfen, dafür empfahl er mich dem
Bürgermeister. Es wurde eine musikalische
Abendunterhaltung?) gegeben, wobei
seine bürgermeisterlichen Gnaden zugegen
und über meine Passagen auf der Geige
dermaßen entzückt zu seine beliebten, daß
sie mir die Passage über durch die Finger
sahen" etc. The journey down the Rhine was
[illegible] which had been made upon them
several times.

[illegible] was a remarkable good violinist
and is said to have been particularly
fond of Beethoven and the Hungarian
folksongs.

in the main disappointing to the traveller. The difficulties with the managers, the serious discomforts of the boat, the expired pass-port all contributed to make the beginning of his journey inauspicious. Before leaving Mainz in a letter to Kerner he says "Wäre ich schon wieder zurücke ans Amerika."[33] He had a foreboding that his undertaking would prove a failure but he seems to have been drawn on by a sort of demonic influence — what he called "eine Gravitation nach dem Unglück"[34] Lenau could have obtained a position as Doctor Legens at Tübingen

[33] Mannheim June 23. Sturz Vol I p 181.

[34] Mayer p 68 — "Weisz ich auch ganz gewisz, dasz ich unkommen werde, ich glaube ich reiste doch. Mich regiert eine Gravitation nach dem Unglück" (Lenau to Mayer no date)

had he been willing to go through the form of getting his diploma as Doctor of Philosophy, which in his case would have been a mere formality.[35] But even this was not sufficient to prevent him from going. Death itself he said[36] would not have deterred him from setting out. The scenery along the bands of the Rhine he found attractive[37] but he rebelled against the thrift of the people which made them cultivate every inch of the soil. Nor did his impression of Holland[38] dispel the disappointment which the Rhine journey had

[35] Letter to Schurz, Amsterdam July 27. Shurz I-187

[36] Renan to Emilie Reinbeck, Amsterdam July 25, 1892. Shurz I p. 184.

[37] Of Renan's poem "Am Rhein."

[38] Of Renan's poem "Auf einer Holländischen Landschaft."

introduced. He had looked forward to the life in Amsterdam with great interest. Especially the fact of Amsterdam being a sea-port was interesting to him "Ich will mit in den Hafen kneipen gehen und einige Studien machen in der Menschenkenntniss". But arrived in the city he finds it "ein wahres Ungeheuer von Stadt." The windmills, which remind him of drunken men beating the air, are sufficient to drive him out of the city. The galleries interested him most of all especially the paintings of Ruysdael, Nikolaus Berchem and Correggio. The women and cows he classed together and found them both fine, but the general impression of Holland upon him was disappointing. Still he looks forward to the real journey which he is about to begin, with interest

enthusiasm. Here is a type as true again as the trend of wealth and he summarizes himself upon his return from America, a capitalist with large interests in America living upon the wealth which will come from his American investments. He will now remain in America only long enough to make his investments — from three to eight weeks.

The erotic interest which he at first had in America seems by this time to have become somewhat lessened, he may have inherited something of the commercial spirit, possibly from his pleasant travelling companions whose interest in America was that America was the place where meat was to be had three times a day and where wealth could be obtained, almost unsought. The following

er act from a letter to Schurz[39] shows the extent to which Lenau's dreams of wealth ran. — "Ich will dir mir dort ein stehendes Haupt-Gut von etwa tausend Morgen, und den Christian als Pächter darauf setzen — — Der ganze Vertrag wird natürlich vor Gericht ratificirt. In drei bis vier Jahren hat sich dann der Werth meines Eigenthums wenigstens auf das Sechsfache gesteigert. Ich übertreibe nicht darin, es liegen sichere Berechnungen vor. Der Ankauf des Landes macht von tausend Morgen etwa 3000 fl: in vier Jahren ist alles kultivirt, und dann kann es, wenn es gut geht, 3000 fl. jährlich tragen. Ich kann mich auf meine Leute ganz verlassen, und eine gute Rente in Oesterreich genießen. Der schlimmste aber undenkbare Fall wäre, das sie mir ein Jahr lang meine Rente nicht schicken, dann würde ich das gegenwärtige, nach Venedig zu schreiben an ein Handlungshaus, dem ich empfohlen bin, oder einen anderen Päss zu setzen zu lassen."

[39] Amsterdam July 27 [illegible] Schurz, Vol 2 p. 17.

The vessel which had been engaged to convey the party to America was the ship Baron von der Capellan, 672 tons, J. A. Tholen master. She had been an East-[illegible] and this was her first trip to America. Her proprietor was a man named Westerman who lived in Amsterdam. After putting to sea the travellers found out that she was very old and almost unseaworthy.[40]

Before setting sail L. wrote that Captain Tholen had been very kind and

[illegible]

Schiffe welche zum Transport der Einwanderer eingerichtet werden, sind in der Regel von der schlechtesten Qualität, alt und [illegible]

that he expected much pleasure from his society.[1] The captain had given up to L. one of his rooms so that as L. writes[2] he is quite isolated from the "gansigen Volke der Auswanderer". The captain's [illegible] L. had brought with him acted as their servants. The ship after discharging her passengers and cargo at Baltimore was [illegible] down. There was however a possibility that on the coming back to Amsterdam she would go to the East Indies. L. writes "Es ist also möglich, dass wir über Baltimore nach Ostindien abgehen, und — vielleicht nie wieder, wieder [illegible] Menschen." (Eickhoff-p 16-)

[1] [illegible] Schurz Vol I p 186.

...sucht mir einen Engagement eigens wäre die Reise nach Java. Ein Kleinod ist Sophie auf dem Gebiet auf die Insel Ithaka, sehr reizend."

The Ship leaves Amsterdam after a long delay, late in July - the exact date is not known. It is however that Louise was on board the ship and in the Texel channel on the first of August. Here the Baron ... [illegible] ... boarded ... into by ... [illegible] ... vessel ... another delay was caused. Finally however, they put to sea. Louise has written for us the voyage was with very great enthusiasm and this was one of the things which did not disappoint them - in spite of the terrible sufferings which he caused them - [illegible]

... Louise to Emilie Reinbeck August 1862

Briefe Vol I p 17.

gone. Before sailing it was calculated that the voyage would not last more than six weeks. Owing however, to rough weather and the bad condition of the ship Baltimore was not reached until they had been out ten weeks. Lenau has left in his letters but a fragmentary account of his trip. He was sea sick for many days and wrote that the sight of the ocean was one of the most important events in his life. He says "Wohl ist das Seeleben ein Erhabenes. (Lenau to Mayer Aug. 1832)

Lenau to Emilie Reinbeck, August 1832.

"Einige Blicke in die See waren mir bereits gegönnt. Ich glaube, ich werde eine [illegible] passen. Ich [illegible] von den [illegible] tischen Ideen, die mir die Natur auf meiner [illegible] gegenüber [illegible]"

Soon after the ship had put to sea
the carpenter announced that the vessel was
in need of repairs. She could
not weather a severe storm. This caused
great excitement and anxiety, and
[illegible] to Sabang [illegible]
[illegible] to Batavia "Es ist, wenn
[illegible] Entschuldigung, wenn wir
sich irrends in seine Fahrwasser
[illegible] und nicht weiss, ob das Schiff in
[illegible] Noth auf einen oder [illegible]
und [illegible] Wellen [illegible], ge-
rade auf [illegible], von die Passagiere
noch nicht gut [illegible]. Die dame [illegible]
[illegible] und "gefallen" Violent storms were
encountered and on several occasions
it was believed that the vessel would
sink. In addition to this the supplies
were nearly exhausted. Finally [illegible]

Besides these terrible dangers and sufferings during the long voyage of ten weeks, the absence of any congenial companionship must have left on the mind of [illegible] a sense of loneliness to which this long period must have been a terrible experience. Captain Tholen from whom he had expected so much also proved unsympathetic so that the only thing left to him was the contemplation of the ocean, and it is remarkable that after the terrible [illegible] through which he had gone, he wrote immediately after his arrival "Ich bin jetzt von der Seereise, das ich wohl das schwerste gehabt habe. Ich verabscheute von Herzen meine Reise ist sehr gewissen [illegible]

das sich ruhig dem Sturme entgegen wölbt, das
[illegible] ist mir [illegible] gegenwärtig. Das Meer
ist mir [illegible] ein Hauptmomente der Natur, die
mich [illegible] [illegible]; dieses atlantische
Meer und die oesterreichischen Alpen.[#3]

The sea at rest seemed as impressive to
him as it did arising a storm, and as
in this above quoted passage he once after-
wards mentioned the ocean as one of the
most important sources of his inspiration.[##]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

American sail on the eighth of October—this
[illegible] the Bay for the [illegible]
did not arrive at Baltimore until the 11th or 12th.

[illegible] the [illegible]
Canvas [illegible] enthusiasm in view of
the [illegible] [illegible] have been
very much lessened. It is hard to conceive
of a more disheartening succession of mis-
fortunes — First the opposition of the friends, then
the discovery of the insecurity of the immigration
society, the repeated delays, the difficulty
[illegible] and the [illegible]. Finally, the death of

The following is the Custom House entry,
of the vessel.

Ship Baron Vander Capellan,

J. A. Thelen, Master.

692 tons burthen. Arrived from Amsterdam
Oct. 12, 1832.

Had passengers, but there is no record of

of the voyage. The result was a short list of a ship's company that will be recognized by many, all with a sustaining interest. This assignment is to explore and enlarge upon the feelings ~~of~~ by ~~the~~ men of pastoral residence in the colonies to the misfortunes soon to befall them.

To continue the list of casualties [illegible] more was at this time visited by a severe [illegible] or number.

Cargo: - 108 Millstones

" package materials

" "

Wooden Utensils

Germain Books

Woollens.

Curiously this vessel arrived on the 5th of October but this was probably the date of the entry of the vessel. It arrived in the

[illegible] Lenau's stay in Baltimore was therefore [illegible]. During his visit to Baltimore he lived at the

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Baltimore [illegible]. Besides the above information it has been [illegible] that there were 270 passengers and that the revenue was $[illegible], whose offices according to Wagner's Baltimore Directory for 1835 were #5 South Gay Street.

For information concerning Baltimore at this time the following two books are important. F. Lucas, Picture of Baltimore in 1832 Baltimore 18[illegible]. Vade, View of Baltimore (Baltimore 1833)

about 14,000 had been born in Germany, and at this time the German element was more active than that in New York. It was also the most important American port for German immigrants, especially those going west; for for

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*"The Exchange Hotel occupied a part of the present Custom House Building." Scharf, Baltimore City and County. page 515.

At the time of Lenau's visit it was -

of the Star Spangled Banner. It is not related what success attended the Baltimore Orchestral Union. The Star Spangled Banner.

While at the Exchange Hotel he became acquainted with a young student named Hessem who was also a musician. After hearing Lord Lovat play the violin and the guitar, which latter instrument he played with very unusual skill, this young musician proposed a concert tour to Mexico, South America and Australia. He was so enthusiastic in regard to the scheme that Lovat was almost won over, but lack of funds and the bitter disappointment which had befallen

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and engaged by T. Edgar Pratt & Co. recently moved and fitted up by Hallman Bell & Co., Robert Oliver, John Donnell and Sons and Thomas Bond & Co.

him at every point induced him to dismiss the idea. Instead of this he bought a horse and began the long ride in mid-winter to Economy, Pennsylvania. The journey from Baltimore was made along the national road.

In passing through Bedford, Penn., he became acquainted with a certain Alexander King, who upon hearing Lenau play the violin, Black was so pleased with his wonderful performance that he sought to make his acquaintance. Conversation was somewhat difficult. Mr. King did not know German, and Lenau did not know English so they fell back upon music as a medium. When Lenau parted from Mr. King, he was presented with a copy of — [illegible] with the following sentence on the

Alexander King

staying, it would seem, was not one of those whom Lenau had characterized as 'stone dead to intenser life', for all morning when he came to [illegible] he would refuse to make the fire for the invalid, unless he played some selections on the violin.

The next place which the visitor after this recovery was visiting. He became acquainted with C. L. Volz[8]

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[8] Lenau had a letter to Volz from a mutual Swabian friend. Volz was a German-American merchant in Pittsburg who had come to America in 1812. He had been very successful in business so that he was able to offer his guest a most comfortable home. He welcomed to his home all cultivated Germans

a prominent merchant, who treated him with the greatest kindness. He was who came to that part of America. [illegible] Herzog Bernhard von Sachsen-Weimar Eisenach was his guest. (Bernhard Herzog von Sachsen-Weimar Eisenach Reise durch Nord Amerika in den Jahren 1825 und 1826. — Weimar 1828)

Further information concerning Volz is to be found in Wiener Das Deutsche Element in Amerika page 45.

able to offer Lignau a most comfortable home during his sojourn in Pittsburg and [illegible] on his association with this man. On the 9th of February 1833 Lignau in company with [illegible] visited the [illegible] at Economy.* This fact, mentioned by Mr Bliss is not taken from the diaries of Lignau which [illegible] our possession in this city. The Society, a [illegible] of [illegible] Count. This book was [illegible] by Lignau in 1834 in Germany. [illegible]

*Economy is a village [illegible] west of Pittsburg on the Ohio river. It was settled in 1824 by the Rappists who having sold their [illegible] to followers of Robert Owen, sought a new home in Pennsylvania.

[illegible] this [illegible]. From it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

in America, have made their exit. On account of this accident he was compelled to remain in his room in the hotel for several days.

It has been conjectured by many writers that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

pay ment; the other payments were con=
tinued regularly up to the time of Lenau's
death in 1850.

As soon as the contract had been
signed at Stuttgart, Lenau started on his
ride to see the Niagara Falls. When still
a long way off he could hear their roar
at the second of the thunderous power of
the falls. This was one of the things which
he wanted to experience with his
whole being. The impressions received were
lasting. From Niagara he continued his
journey across the state of New York to
Albany, to Buffalo, to Pittsburgh and
The ride down the the Hudson is remarka=

"The poems "Niagara" "Lorelei" "Niagara"
and "Die drei Indianer" and the prose
to the impressions received while viewing
Niagara Falls.

[illegible] the most pleasure. Upon his arrival in [illegible] leading [illegible] [illegible] and did everything possible to make his stay in New York agreeable. He also [illegible] friends president but at that time secretary of state of the United States. Mr. Van Buren offered his services to the Democratic party if he would do it any use to him he would go gladly to do it.

It has been impossible to get very definite information in regard to this part of Lincoln's journey, none of the letters written at this time by [illegible] have been re-

served. It is known that he left Economy
the latter part of March 1833. Considerable
[illegible] from Economy to New York by the way of
Niagara so that it is fair to assume that
he arrived in New York about the 20th of this
[illegible] in the neighborhood of
[illegible] weeks before embarking
for Bremen. He arrived in Bremen
early in June.

[illegible] journey.
It had been decided [illegible]
to visit Europe. Although [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible] questions
it was not [illegible] for he
knew what he was to explore. His visit
would be a pleasure trip. His ideal of America
had been entirely different from what he
found it to be. Even if [illegible] for

[illegible] business enterprises and their lack of culture, and place himself right in among the primitive American life of savages, he would have been [illegible]. It is true it is what he had sought and what he all [illegible], but it is more than likely that he could not have been happy here even for a short time.

The journey [illegible] and left early in May, he saw nothing of the American spring and summer and unfortunately the winter of 1832 and 1833 was [illegible]. His disappointment was so great that, it was with great difficulty that he could [illegible]. His biographers [illegible]

[illegible] said "the past two years were the most [illegible] ances. Schurz says, p 212 Vol I "Die Ernte [illegible] gesegnet." It is not to be doubted that [illegible] comfort, the [illegible] winter servants [illegible] tution, undermined as it was [illegible] his illness from [illegible] coming over. He never fully recovered from

But in spite of this and in spite of his bitter disappointment, the fact remains that the impressions received at this time continue to exercise an influence upon him for years after his return. Especially does this apply to the impressions received during the voyages, the dream he would weave of the "things which, [illegible] and" Conrad. Further Jessie's journey to Corunna favored the effect that travelling on foreign vessels always favorites.[55] It served to give him a clearer estimate of life. It awoke him, to

[55] Cf. also letter of Conrad to Edward Sellong p 200. New Orleans, March 1878

"In a few years you may be Commander, then Consul, then Rear, then a good old Consul, with a wife and children, still finding you better in much other, and a modest pittance sufficient for your years. Yours."

life, also the benefits that come from contact with the world + more rational opinions of human nature; while on the other side, [illegible] the effects of [illegible] and [illegible] form often so sadly [illegible]. One is compelled therefore while acknowledging the very serious results ~~from~~ for his [illegible] [56] to acknowledge the decidedly beneficial effects upon his mind. It is very remarkable, in the four letters which separate from America, how little the [illegible] life in the United States and how [illegible] the same instances the dangers which beset the [illegible]. Reference [illegible] to the [illegible] of South Carolina [illegible]

[56] Cf. also Schurz, Life I p. 214. "[illegible] with [illegible] quarter [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

comment of the tariff. To the special banker. To
the commercial [illegible] of [illegible] and
politics.[57] Lenau criticises the lack of ani-
mation, of passion in America, where
the [illegible] [illegible]. He says[58] "Die Natur
selbst ist kalt — — Alles ist geschäftig
und unphantastisch", "Hier lebt der Mensch
in einer sonderbaren kalten Heiterkeit,
die ans Unheimliche streift", — "rauhe
[illegible] Natur. Diese Rauheit ist nicht
die Rauheit wilder, kräftiger Naturen,
nein, es ist eine gemeine, und darum
doppelt widerliche."[59] — "Merkwürdig ist es
wie die [illegible] Menschen
etc.[59]

[illegible] [illegible] und nur sein Herz noch [illegible]"

[57] Cf. letter to Kemmn. Schurz, I p 208. "Mit dem
[illegible] Bodenlosigkeit [illegible] über-
haupt den Charakter aller amerikanischen

[illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] [illegible]

The love of the Americans for money, is also the occasion of much criticism, "[illegible]" ——— "Eine Tagesfrage [illegible] zu predigen, dass es noch höhere Götter gebe, als die im Mammonstempel geschlagenen."[60] The Americans are "Himmelan stinkende Krämerseelen, [illegible] für alles geringe Leben."[60] In regard to education in America [illegible]

[58] Letter to Klemm. Schurz Vol I p 208

[59] Letter to Emil [illegible] March 5, 1833. Schurz Vol I p 204.

[60] Letter to Schurz. Schurz Vol. I p 198.

he says" Die Sinnung de[illegible] ist blos eine materielle, eine sensitive. Hier entfaltet sich der praktische Mensch in seiner furchtbarsten Nüchternheit." The woman he also found extraordinary interesting. "Sie war einzig in sensibilisierten Gesellschaften, wo junge Damen sich sonderbar(?) hören liessen. Ihr Ton war [illegible] sehr sonderbar, das Gesicht, das Gesicht dann einen [illegible] Ausdruck [illegible] Auch blicken diese Damen nicht, sie schauen nur; es klingen nur gewisse Reihen [illegible] [illegible] das [illegible] Gesellschaft [illegible] Gesellschaft nur dann toben, dass es nur war Musik niemand gefährlich werden könnte [illegible] Auffallend ist sie gegen die hohe Erhebung und die ganze Sonderbarkeit, mit welcher die einzigen Damen [illegible] ihren Diener begegnen [illegible]

"Die ... ist ... eine fortwährende Entsagung."

Labor is the curse of the world of Agriculture, in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread. The objection of having been here less than a half year is that "Amerika ist das wahre Land des Unterganges, der Westen der Menschheit" it was further "Die schlimmste Feindt der sieben Todsünden in Deutschland ist die Arbeit, in Amerika — — — — — — Ich weisz nicht was ich mir sonst schlechtes hätte wünschen können als Amerika hatte. Doch ich weisz es. Johannes hat in der Bibel gelesen: Wehe denen die Reich, denn die ist ihr Himmel, und die ist ihr Hölle, und die ist ihr ewiges Leben, was wir Faule sog. Faliers."

These extracts are sufficient to show the views of disappointment which we really entertained.

In the early part of the chapter it was shown how Lenau's preparations for the voyage to America were viewed with alarm and at the same time with interest by his friends in Swabia and Vienna. During his absence in America he had won a much larger circle of admirers. His name had become known to the German reading public. The long journey which he had undertaken aroused interest in the young poet, whose praise was being sung in all parts of Germany, so that

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[1] On landing in Bremen one of the first things he saw was a copy of Niembsch's literary bill with his name in a laurel wreath. Here he also saw for the first time the edition of his poems, which had been published during his absence.

this visit was [illegible] for [illegible] interest by a large part of the German reading [illegible]. And after his visit from what he called the "Verschweinten Staaten" he became, one might almost say, an object of curiosity.[62] That his voyage excited great interest is shown by the [illegible] of [illegible]'s novel "Die Amerikamüde" which is based upon the adventures of Lenau in America and which is treated in the next chapter.

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[62] Francke, Zur Biographie Lenaus, p. [illegible] (pg. 107) "Erst das persönliche Erscheinen Lenaus in Wien weckte ein großes Interesse für ihn, wozu die Kunde, er hatte Amerika, unsere neue mit der alten Welt, jenseits des Atlantischen Oceans um Kunde das Glück und das Leben – das schöne Wild – aufgesucht, nicht wenig beitrug. Damals hatten

wenige Wiesen in Oesterreich noch die
Fabel genannt, die in jener Zeit noch einen
abenteuerlichen Schimmer um ihre
Felsenwände hatte

Chapter II

Ferdinand Kürnberger's "Der Amerikamüde."

Before entering upon the discussion of "Der Amerikamüde", it will be necessary in order to understand the point of view from which it was written, to give a short account of the life of its author, Kürnberger.

Ferdinand Kürnberger was born in Vienna on the third of July 1823. His father, who is said to have been of noble birth, had removed from the Breisgau to Austria because of financial

[illegible] Count of Ferdinand
Raimund [illegible] was born in Vienna
in the midst of the growing opposition
to the political tyranny which culminated
in the outbreak of 1848. It may be said
that during his youth he imbibed the
radical political doctrines, which
later affected his writings to a very
great extent. His livelihood was passed
in [illegible]
in spite of his poverty, he succeeded
in obtaining a good education.
The bitterness and love of solitude,
which manifested themselves later in
his life, were largely the result of
the misfortunes of his early years.
By giving private instruction he
was enabled to pursue his studies
at the University, whose studies were

for the most part published, at the age of twenty he began to contribute to the Vienna papers, especially to Frankl's "Sonntags-Blätter." In the year 1848, nearly all the younger literary men of Vienna became involved in the political disturbances. Prominent among these was Kürnberger. As a result of his opposition, he was compelled to flee and went directly to Dresden.

Liechtenstein and was arrested and

Here devoted himself to literary work. It was here that "Der Amerika-Müde" was born.

From Hamburg Nürnberger went to
Frankfort. And there was not until [illegible]
that he was permitted to return to Vi-
After his return to Vienna, he again
[illegible]
Munich. The years 1861 and [illegible]
spent in Stuttgart and Koburg and
in 1864 he returned to Munich, where
he spent much of his time with Wilhelm
von Kaulbach. A year later he went
to Graz [illegible]
returned to Vienna. While on a
journey to Munich he was taken ill
and died on the fourteenth of October.
[illegible]
[illegible]
nineteenth of October.
During his lifetime Nürnberger
had always been a recluse, so

Matthias circle of friends was small.
His chief literary friends were
Waldheim, Friedrich Theodor Vischer, Alfred
Meissner, Robert Byr and Emil Kuh.
His writings are scattered through a
number of publications — principally
in the Sonntagsblätter, Waldheims
Illustrirte Zeitung, Schorers
Familienblatt, Neue Freie Presse and the
Neue Wiener Tageblatt with the editor
of which [illegible] was
important post in the foundation
of "Der Amerikanische" published
[illegible]

[illegible] Deutsche Literatur.

His best and most widely read book was "Der Amerikamüde", [illegible] of Meidinger's Deutsche Bibliothek.

[illegible] novel was written in 1876 and is called "Der Hausthyrann". [illegible] book is based on [illegible] "Novellen" from his pen were also published — "Ausgewählte Novellen" [illegible], in the Reclam Series.)

2. As in "Der Amerikamüde", Münsterberg describes very successfully American scenes and characters. [illegible] the accent, so in the case of the novel "Der Hausthyrann", the scenery in the Tyrol is described very beautifully [illegible]

"Novellen (1868–1872)" Drei Bände.
"Novellen" (1878).
[illegible] in three volumes of "Gesammelte
[illegible] made in 1878 [illegible]
[illegible] 1879. Die Novellen
[illegible]
[illegible] "
[illegible] 1855. [illegible] "
[illegible] performance on [illegible]
because of the great difficulty which
the actors experienced in [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Ludwig Fürnberger [illegible]
[illegible] two years [illegible]
his "Dichter Messis".
Fürnberger's [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

and Sketches" was published in 1[illegible].

His poems include an "ode to the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Gustav" in 18[illegible], "Kaiser von Oesterreich" 1[illegible], and a long elegy which was found among his papers after his death and was published in 18[illegible] in the "Neue Illustrirte Zeitung".

He wrote for several magazines at different times; a comedy written in 1850 — "Fürst und Dame"; "the text to a romantic opera — "Ximena"; and miscellaneous articles on [illegible]

Auerbach's short stories and is to be the writer of "novellen" rank of "Der Forstmeister" that he is best remembered.

It is noteworthy that in his short stories as well as in his novels he prefers foreign and exotic subjects to native Scenes. The "Barfüssele" and "Der Hausstyrann" both have their scenes laid in foreign lands, in the same way, the action in his

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

select an American subject, at the same time feeling that no theme would gratify readers, than a novel on American life.

The book gained an almost instant

read but little after the revolution of 1848. It seems to me that the popularity of Der Amerikamüde is chiefly accounted for from the

Thereby something more in consonance with the spirit of the age. It was a revolutionary spirit, therefore, to fall in with the demands of

of the times. This cannot be strongly
enough emphasized in studying the book
that Kürnberger was a revolutionist and
wrote a message of peace
forms and conditions.

In regard to the [illegible]
ing the composition of the novel. As
[illegible]
the fact that Kürnberger was never in
America the book shows the most
astoundingly accurate and complete
knowledge concerning the state of society
and the manner of living in the United
States. He went to work in a very
serious manner to collect materials
for his work, form songs[5] that reach

[5] Hieronymus Lorm. Westermanns Illustrirte
[illegible]
Ferdinand Kürn[illegible]

merika, die sich auf das Minutiöseste
[illegible]
sprach als – bis er sich in seinem Gegen-
[illegible]
nicht für talent, sondern für erlebt
trachten konnte, gibt er in seine Arbeit."
What the sources of his information have been it is impossible to say with absolute certainty. The great mass of writings about America, [illegible]
appearing [illegible]

This search for suitable material, this information is so varied that it is evident that he drew upon every thing available — books of travel, histories of America, guide-books, magazine

articles both in English and German.

At this time in Germany that almost

publications contained very thoughtful

subjects. The following

treated in a part of one volume of

the "Gartenlaube" for 1855.

Begrüßung bei der Ankunft durch Dampf-

Vergleichung mit Landen — Die Geschäfts-

gegend — Die Bedeutung New Yorks als

amerikanischen — Europäischen Haupt-Ver-

kehrs und Einwanderungs Hafen — für

deutsche Auswanderer, ein Blick — Herr Gerhard

Luden, Chateaubriand und Cooper" aus der

Broadway — Das Kleiderhandlungs-Thur-
mer-Palast. p 342. Der Verfall des
Republikanismus in Amerika und dessen
Neigung zum Absolutismus — Die Stadtver-
sus für die Aristokratie des Geldes — Die
Rowdies, Runners, Suckers und Strikers —
[illegible] — Die
Praxis bei den Wahlen — Das Municipal-
Reform-Comitee in New York — Das Verbrecher-
und Irrenasyl auf "Blackwell's Island" —
die Ankommenden Einwanderer empfangen,
[illegible] —
Rath für Auswanderer — Aussichten etc.

This clearly shows the extent of the information
concerning America, which was obtainable in
Germany until Faust's coming to America.

"Cooper was already one of the most admired

[illegible] Lect it is not likely that [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
foreign writers in Germany. The position
[illegible] [illegible]
critics is shown [illegible] the following
[illegible]
Geschichte der deutschen Literatur der Gegen-
[illegible]
He is comparing Scott and Cooper — "Am
[illegible]
vielleicht auf derselben Stufe, das heißt,
sie haben beide gleich wenig davon,
und die handgreifliche, praktische Bemeisterung
der Wirklichkeit ist ihre handgreiflichste
Schwäche. Doch geht Cooper in der
Regel weniger umständlich und ermüdend
mit den einzelnen zu Werke und
bringt durch eine raschere
der Fadens mehr Harmonie und

He probably got inspiration from [illegible], it is necessary to look elsewhere.

[illegible] was at this time [illegible] for the American trade and as the [illegible] was within [illegible] residence there, he undoubtedly was able to obtain information directly from those who were returning from the New World by way of Rotterdam.

Besides, as has been before mentioned, many of his political associates and friends had been compelled to flee to America. With these men Kürnberger kept up a correspondence and through them was able to get many facts concerning life in the United States.[8]

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[8] Cf. Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie Vol. 17,

"Der Amerikamüde" [illegible]

novel written to suit the tastes of the day. In the first place the hero Manfold is modelled consciously upon [illegible] in America.

Secondly — "Der Amerikamüde" is the [illegible] of the school of "Young Germany" towards America. That America played an important part in the Young German [illegible] following chapter, but nowhere is the importance [illegible] "Der Amerikamüde".

In regard to the first point, namely,
[illegible] Nikolaus
Kürnberger model the dairy of his
[illegible]

Journey?

In the first chapter I showed that the voyage of Lenau to America at a time when emigration had just commenced and when the journey was beset with many dangers and difficulties, excited very general interest. Upon his return Lenau was feted upon as a man who had done something very extraordinary. This journey made him known apart from [illegible]

„Seit über Hamburg eine Wanderung
und hierdurch Mager bekannt auch die erste
Anregung zu seinem Romane er halten
haben, er selbst hat die Reise
selbst niemals bestritten."

[illegible] things. It was therefore not unnatural that when Hawthorne in beginning a novel in which he should [illegible] the dark side of American life should be attracted by the experiences of Lenau who had been singularly unfortunate in his American journey

[illegible] and to be supposed that there was any personal friendship between the two authors, nor is there any intellectual connection. The romance the [illegible] would be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

richtig; während der Abfassung des Werkes
dachte der Verfasser, wie er sich selbst
äußerte, nicht an den österreichischen Dichter
dessen trauriges Geschick gerade zu
jener Zeit besonders Aufsehen in
Deutschland machte. Eine Umgestaltung
wurde nur vom Vorteil sein können
erachtet, denselben noch jene Züge ein-
zuweben, die an Lenau erinnern und
diesen als Helden des Romans erwarten
lassen. [illegible] ich,
so kann [illegible] bleibt auch
[illegible] kurze Zeit und A-
[illegible],
according to this statement, it would
seem then, that when Kürnberger began
to write the book he did not intend to
portray Lenau. This plan was not
adopted until later and then at

the suggestion of the Publisher.

There is no reason why this statement should not be accepted as true. Schlosser in compiling the sketch of Künsberger was assisted by those who were most intimately associated with [illegible] Künsberger. [illegible]

Turn to sketch more particularly on the point, who was of those the [illegible] [illegible] However [illegible] the statements in regard to the [illegible] of Lenau to the [illegible] [illegible] the changes made at the suggestion of the Publisher, were made [illegible] So that it is safe to assume that this [illegible] represent the true state of the case.

It is easily understood, why Künsberger should at once

to his mind the request of the publisher. It would have been difficult to find a subject more attractive to the public mind at this time than anything connected with Lenau. The tragic features of Lenau's insanity has contributed greatly to the knowledge which the general public had in regard to him. His [illegible] first to the [illegible] of his friends, who kept to [illegible] from time to time that he was on the point of recovery, these reports were frequently exaggerated, but still, they were [illegible] based. The natural consequence of this belief was that Lenau became one of the most talked-about

men in Germany, however, he would not be did not know, him through his poetry, now read about him many. This public interest was kept up for some time after he was confined in the asylum; nor did it stop until his death in 1850. A short time after this his sister-in-law began his work.

[illegible] and Moorfield was recognized everywhere by the readers of "Der [illegible]"

It is known that Berthold Auerbach, [illegible] a novel on the basis of Lenau's [illegible]

10 [illegible]

Fragment. Der Ausgewanderte Deutsche
Aufgabe also dem: Whether Anastasius
Schreiber, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
derung seiner Taten und Abenteuer, wo-
zu einer Figur des Romans zu machen.
[illegible]
spielt und zur Mythe in den
neuen Ansiedlungen in den Urwäldern
wird. Es war lustig, wie er sich in
dieser Rolle gefiel und sich als Mythus
ausmalte, wobei er seine Gestalt und
seine Mienen seltsam ausstaffierte.
Empfindlich bekränkt war er aber,

Indeed there is a series of articles

Lindenmeyer's studies for his American novel had been going on for several years before the Japan-American war. It is not likely that he had access to this work. This view is further strengthened by the fact that the [illegible] discrepancies and contradictions in Lindenmeyer's statements, make it almost impossible that he [illegible] work. The books which were [illegible]

Freund" Wien 1831 und Karl Mayer:
"Nikolaus Lenaus Briefe an einen
Freund", Stuttgart, 1853. Die Liste

first clear knowledge of the ... radicals of the Young German writers. ... his interest in America as the home of a new Germanic civilization ... [illegible] the ... interest ... [illegible] ... Lenau, ... [illegible] ... contrast, came here ... artistic ... [illegible] ... was a determining factor."

Furthermore Woerl's ... [illegible] ... to this ... [illegible] ... philosophic

of the case. The former of these views is much the more probable.

" Preuschen (Legenden altchristlicher, Stuttgart 1892, 96) refers a quaint

[illegible] writings, the object [illegible] of the book is that the United States [illegible] the subversive cultures of Germany — in other words be eventually Germanized. In this objection there was by no means alone. The whole school of Young Germany [illegible] camping-ground for political [illegible] and dreamers. [illegible]

Der wunderwinke is called by the
author in Wunderwinkes Volkerbild.
[illegible]
"_____"
of the book is slight and only serves
[illegible]
told usually to illustrate some
political or literary theory of the
[illegible]
irrelevant subjects. The form of
[illegible]
what Nürnberger had in mind,
[illegible]
setting upon the [illegible]
of American life.
In some cases characters

introduced [illegible]

[illegible]

The work as a literary production [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

16

1. At a meeting of the German Social Democratic Association of Richmond, Virginia in Richmond in 1852, the following resolutions were passed.

Reform in the form of the General Government as well as in those of the States the demand: I Universal Suffrage. II

Among the [illegible] principles of
"Young Germany" were the abolition of
Christianity, free love, [illegible]

1. The abolition of the Prussian system.
Reform in the foreign relations of the
Government. 3. Abolition of all restrictions.
4. Intervention in favor of every people
struggling for liberty."

[illegible] relations existing between
Church and State. Reform in [illegible]
religious. 5. Some limited enlargement
of the principle of personal freedom
and check of oppression. Especially,
(a) Abolition of [illegible] censorship
of the Press. (b) Abolition of Lords
in Congress; (c) Abolition of oaths upon
the Bible; (d) Repeal of all laws
enacting a religious test [illegible] as
an office. 2. Taxation of Church

Church in Virginia [illegible]

should have for its object the abolition of "Puritanisms" and slavery.

The camp-meetings came to be considered one of the most violent and [illegible]

Besides the fact that they were so novel to the Germans caused them to assume a position, in the eyes of the foreigners that their importance [illegible] regarded as one of the characteristic features of American life. Nearly all [illegible] property. III a prohibition of incorporations of all church property, in the name of [illegible]

Relation in the social condition etc.

at these camp-meetings since the
[illegible] which were something like the
[illegible]
were not complete unless these characteristic
[illegible]
[illegible] therefore, was not what
[illegible]
[illegible]
recognized also that they afforded
excellent opportunities for studying
[illegible] Christianity in general, and more
[illegible] specifically still the peculiarity of
American Christianity, as developed
[illegible]
scene and around the camp-fire
[illegible] in the novel.
[illegible] the classes of Americans [illegible]

the translation instead of the novel,
- him a chance by a hair - his manifest
open contempt for American life,
for the - fortune and - fulfilled and even
much later years, were always always
the occasions for street fights, and
- hatred - towards - the - foreigners
- the - houses of - the - Germans were
stormed, the inhabitants pelted and
driven out, so that fires became -

Chapter III

America as the Political Utopia of Young Germany.

From the preceding chapter it is apparent that the relations between Germany and America at this time were very close.

America's life such as those written by Körner, Lafayette, and Kosciuszko, was the important question which occupied the German mind.

America from the time of its discovery had stood for personal liberty. Whereas religious oppression drove many, America was ever present as a place where

expressions were impossible.

The use of the word Deutschtümelei

as well, as much literary production.
The contrast which the "Campo Vaccino"
[illegible] to a great extent romantic.[1] They were [illegible]
rested on an abstract ideal of liberty which
appealed to their imaginations and not al-
[illegible] idea [illegible]
[illegible].

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[1] G. Woelfl Das geistige Deutschland
Stuttgart 1892, p. 45. "Dass die Aufgabe
[illegible] Poesie [illegible] Dichter
unter Hofe als Freiheitskämpfer, soweit sie
romantisch war, entsprach der Bedeutung der Zeit, wie das romantische Kind-
[illegible] war.
[illegible] an den Kämpfen fremder
Völker, für deren politische Einheit, zu gewin-
nen Byron sein so glänzendes Talent ge-
geben, war der Grundton 1772 Lafayette

[illegible] est, "revolutions were taken a place in
Europe, Ireland, the Tyrol, France, and in Hungary. There was an almost universal
opposition to the established forms of government. What the effect of this [illegible]
[illegible], would be [illegible] to the American
nation had not been upon European politics,
this is not the place to inquire, but it is not
to be questioned that these events directed
more attention to America as the
[illegible]

[illegible] Verringerung [illegible], und die
Kürzung der Unabhängigkeitserklärung
von Amerika die Welt erfüllte, u.s.w."

"During the War of the American Revolution [illegible]
[illegible] meditated warning to America.
Of Klinger in die Steuermann Drang paide
[illegible]

...ten United States stood for the highest condition
... Germany were influenced by the fact that
in America the individual was supposed
... babble. Pfenbang, who gave the name to this
It is also noteworthy that the scene of Klinger's
drama Sturm und Drang is laid
... se ...
... (Graf Oversberg) "Sabbath" which is character-
... Nat. lit. des 19ten Jhs vol III p 77.
... "Wie es euch gefällt" ... "Wie es euch gefällt"
... ist ein transatlantisches Gastspiel
... Europäisierung, von
... und ausgleichenden Ver-

Italiens Painnen [illegible] die Gemsjagd [illegible]."

4. [illegible]

of Hoffmann und Crampe [illegible]

Besides this general influence of American politics and American life upon the Europeans, [illegible] were also plans which it was possible to put into execution plans and theories, which were impossible in Europe on account of the interference of the governments.

[illegible] it was supposed in Europe that the American governments offered no opposition [illegible] officially in [illegible] of the realisation [illegible]

the dissemination of this tendency, to regard America as the land where all utopian schemes were in order. The colonies of

later the plans of Cabet to found a Utopian in Illinois attracted great attention, especially

Cabet [illegible] published his work "Voyage en Icarie" which immediately attracted widespread at-

2 W. J. A. Bradford, Christian Examiner, vol 53, 1852; p 372 ff. Note also Etienne Cabet=

existing between the characters of the Europeans and especially the Germans and [illegible] in the fact that, despite all the utopian schemes which had for their object the improvement of mankind and the promotion of happiness, [illegible]. The census took, as a rule, only the interest [illegible] undertakings. Occasionally, as a consequence [illegible] the case of [illegible] tracts of land, [illegible] the development of the plans of the Europeans. In studying the history of the relations of the Germans [illegible] and the [illegible]

Colonie oder Republik Texas, [illegible], Ill. ist 1850. [illegible] 1850, pp. 105.

[illegible] it is important to bear in mind these two fundamental differences in the characters of the two nationalities, which [illegible] when they met each other after a separation of 1500 years.[1] The American was above all things practical [illegible]

[1] Cf. [illegible] Deutsch-Amerikaner.

"Die beiden verwandten germanischen [illegible], die [illegible] Deutsche, treffen sich nach fünfzehnhundertjähriger Trennung wieder auf dem klassischen Boden eines neuen Kontinents, [illegible] Union, zu Einheit und [illegible] Deutsche [illegible] und Gemüthsleben zu den Kulturelementen, welche sich auf dem Boden der neuen Welt für [illegible] und [illegible]"

duction, the ideal etc. This contrast will explain many of the failures which the plans of Germans met with and also explain the opposition of the natives to the immigrants.

The beginning of the immigration to America on a large scale, that is about the year 1831, is to be attributed to two causes:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

C. Julius Fröbel. — Die Deutsche Auswanderung und ihre culturhistorische Bedeutung. Fünfzehn Briefe an den Herausgeber der Allgemeine Auswanderungs Zeitung. [illegible] 1858. — [illegible] Centralisation [illegible] gleichmässig [illegible] Zeit ausgespitzt hat."

Reise nach den westlichen Staaten.[9]

As a result of the July Revolution in France, there arose an harmony and demand for greater privileges, which showed itself in the uprisings in the Rhenish -

[9] The full title of the book is, ... Bericht über eine Reise nach den westlichen Staaten Nord-Amerikas und einen Mehrjährigen Aufenthalt am Missouri in den Jahren 1824, 1825, 1826, 27 in Bezug auf Auswanderung und Ackerbau, ...

Palatinate in May 1832 and in Frankfurt [illegible]. The immediate cause of this movement was the [illegible] Bundestag decision of the year 1831. The [illegible] was [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] that [illegible] the great tidal wave of [illegible] which followed.[10] This manifestation was

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denken, von L. D. 2te Ausgabe; Bonn, 1834.

[10] Niles Register, Dec. 1 - 1832 p 216.

"In the Cassel Advertiser of October 6, there are many announcements of the sale of lands, woods etc. [illegible] to persons who intend to emigrate [illegible]."

[illegible] first [illegible] 1829. It went through three edi-
tions 1829, 1834, and 1853 respectively.

In the year 1824 Audubon had left his
[illegible] to take up his abode on the banks
of the Missouri. At this time few persons
[illegible] so that the [illegible]
able magnitude. He landed in Baltimore
and continued his journey to the west along
the [illegible] as far as Pittsburg. From here the journey was
made down the Ohio river to the Mississippi,
[illegible] the Mississippi to [illegible].

After a stay of three years in America he
returned to his old home, where he published
the book which may be regarded as showing

caused the beginning of the excessive German emigration to America. The work which was written in a somewhat "doctrinaire" [illegible] in a time of universal discontent and uncertainty directed the attention of the German "masses to the western haute" of the American Union which just at that time were being settled. His presentation [illegible] Favoring the extreme. [illegible] In fact his book must have been largely the product of his imagination rather than the cause

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11 Cf. Der Deutsche Pioneer Vol I p 244.
"Ueberall (Indiana) Einflusse staates" which just as [illegible] sächer Landleute wie Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa etc. sich niederliessen und deutlich die Umwelt des neuen so wichtig [illegible]

[illegible] with very little criticism. This an wonderful description of the fertility of the soil, of the abundance of game, and then the idea of personal independence was emphasized very strongly in his work.

This romantic and poetic side of the book [illegible] minds of the readers, but when it is remembered that Dudrow was a [illegible] Switzerland by name, a man who had enjoyed a university education, had served meditatively in the army, [illegible] and as interesting reminders of Switzerland".

(Also articles in Volume 7 of Der Deutsche Pioneer, on "Frei Agitatoren oder Auswanderungs Gottfried Duden [illegible]

occupied important positions in the
Russian revolutionary movement. The attention which
this utterance attracted does not seem strange.

The radical tendencies of the book were
also quite in consonance with the spirit
of the age, so that besides having a rapid
circulation in Russia, [illegible] to be
found, many of the views of the various
advocates of [illegible] were voiced by most of the
[illegible]
[illegible] immigration [illegible] strong, combined
with such force and at the same time
with such uniformity that soon the Ger-
man idealist, it seemed as though the
[illegible]
the New World to [illegible]. Visions of a new
fatherland, without the oppression and

ed and directed the multifarious passions
They are the ones who are responsible for
the various "doctrinaire" schemes which
are begins to show themselves in dif-
ferent parts of the United States. They seem
to have been thoroughly imbued with
the spirit of opposition to all forms of
established
government. This state of mind had
an
animosity towards the existing condi-
tions. It
impossible for them to keep quiet in a
political sense. One would have supposed
that when they came to America,
ress

[illegible] in 1848, to be sure, were the real [illegible] what really did occur, not however until they had [illegible] themselves out in [illegible] tumultuous political [illegible] which [illegible] their own numbers. The nature of these [illegible] could be discussed later on, but for the present it is sufficient to note that [illegible] Europe, were attempted. It is further necessary to emphasize the difference which exists between the immigrants of that [illegible] and those of to-day. The [illegible] things had caused a stream of [illegible] to come to America, who were to be [illegible] political agitators. The immigrating [illegible] merely changed the base of their operations. The agitation and opposition

...mentioned ... in America as it existed ... Germany. To day, the immigrant to America has not the same stock of political opinions ... America, which his father forty or sixty years ago had. What we may be in his opinion ... to the movement of the Germans ... in the United States, his statements are not so confident nor are ... 1830 to 1850.

A point which brought ... and encouragement to the minds of the immigrants was the fact that ... in the first, German ... by successful and, as a matter of fact, ... than was offered there ... in the United States.[12]

[12] Die Deutsche Pioniere Vol II pp. 51.

the rise of the Know-nothing party, which is to be seen was the result of the violent taste

[illegible] Niles Register, Sept 1832-Feb 1833 Vol VII Fourth Series. Page 10. — "The Emigration from [illegible] exceeds 100,000 persons say 50,000 or more via Quebec and the remainder by the way of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore etc. At the two last named places and especially [illegible] received - hardy healthy and evidently industrious, the most of whom seem to possess means of conveying themselves into the interior, where they will soon be among the most valuable of our citizens. They have "lots" of hearty children, and it is very interesting to contemplate a family group of these strangers preparing for a start west-

of the foreigners, did the Americans show any real opposition to the coming of the Europeans. It is now necessary to discuss that point. Some brought their own wagons and harness with them. They are all provided with [illegible] their clothes are good and strong without rents and well taken care of. They differ [illegible] from the Irish [illegible] furs which one sometimes shovelled upon us, as we want a comparison, as the Russians [illegible] differs from the bitter Indian farming. And besides these Germans work hard and support themselves, not fall in our poor houses." And again on p. 68.

"The York (Pa) Republican speaking [illegible] to the immeasurable west says — We

quot;...ets of immigration ...
...important for this study" — ...important
fact - that the increasing prosperity of interna-
...connection with the German Empire is the
...main cause of this immigration. The far-
...mers say that all they raised would not pay
the ...port & wind-up operations. We are fur-
ther informed by some of the most intelli-
gent that it is calculated not less than
80,000 are now moving and preparing to
depart for this country. Let them come -
they are an industrious and moral race,
and will do well here. We rejoice that our
country presents a heaven, where the
...
..."

Cf. Der Deutsche Pioneer - Vol VI p. 17 -
Writers Entitled - Völkerwanderung und
...

chiefly favorable fact that the emigrants of both of these, is to be found in political conditions. They are the emigrants of 1832 and those of 1848. The emigrants of these two different periods present certain contrasts, but they are for the most part, [illegible] Thorwies were warned to greater excesses than had been the case with the earlier emigrants. Both at first regarded their stay in [illegible]

Parallelen über die Frage! Sind die Wanderungen nach Amerika und Australien eine Völkerwanderung oder nicht! In these articles the emigration to America is compared with the "Völkerwanderungen" of the Goths, Huns, Gothis, Vandals and Franks.

a basis of operations [illegible]
work upon Germany. With this in mind,
the earliest immigrants founded the society
Germania[15] in New York, the object of

[15] Körner — Das Deutsche Element — p 108.

[illegible] on the 24th of January 1835 as contained
[illegible] as follows.

"Die in den Vereinigten Staaten von
Amerika wohnenden Deutschen einer
Vereinigung, um einen kräftigen
[illegible] zu befördern, die Prinzipien einer wahren
[illegible] und
[illegible] Freiheit
[illegible] mit dahin zu arbeiten, dass sobald als möglich auch in Deutschland -

[illegible] Baltimore" In 1836 in Philadelphia another [illegible] politischer Flüchtlinge, welche aus der [illegible] Gesellschaft [illegible] 16"

The Gettysburg fest, June 1840, also afforded an opportunity to the Germans in America to show that time still existed a feeling for the fatherland in their [illegible] Baltimore, Richmond, Cincinnati and in Canton, Ohio. Furthermore the great [illegible] 1842 called forth much

16 Cf. Horner - Das Deutsche Element - pg 76 -

sympathizers in America. A committee was appointed in Philadelphia to collect funds for the relief of the sufferers.

The enthusiasm for the politics in the [illegible]. The newspapers became so much interested in the wonderful business activity of the United States that they gradually were swallowed up in it, so that they began to lose their interest in what was going [illegible]. The [illegible] manufacturers, editors, physicians and even lawyers. This coming off in their patriotic fervor was also caused, partly by the fact that the excitement had [illegible] the effusion continued, the desire was to it was kept down so firmly that it was said to be impossible to accomplish any

thing. Fantastical ideas, thereby, before the minds of the Achtundvierziger, busied themselves etc. had so occupied the attention [illegible] almost lost sight of what was going on in the fatherland. Accordingly, when the "Achtundvierziger" came, bringing with them radical theories in regard to the position due the Germans in America, they were in many instances received coldly and sometimes with hostility. They had left their homes as political fugitives, and in coming to America they had [illegible] the Germans, and to be treated as martyrs in a cause worthy of victory. They were to a large extent, men of education but woefully unpractical. The traditions of a princely life was unsuited to their present

... world of life. Many of them were unable to
adapt themselves to their new surroundings
and soon became reduced to accept whatever
offered itself as a means of support. Others
went into the newspaper work, and it is
[illegible] American newspapers were founded.

The "Achtundvierziger" looked upon the Ger-
mans who had come before them now, to
certain degree traitors to the cause of Ger-
man liberty. They had become [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

Müsenen". The Germans refused to [illegible]
Germans, so the relations between the two
parties became strained. Concessions were
[illegible]
The forty-eighters acknowledged the immense
[illegible]
[illegible] forced to contend, into had come with
the country was in a entirely unsettled
condition. While the other party recognized
the spirit of patriotism which animated
the new comers[18] and felt that the German

[illegible] a few of the [illegible]
[illegible] years 1850 and 1851 did the number of exiles
become large.

[18] Der Deutsche Pioneer - Vol V p 102 ff. -
Diese (i.e. die Achtundvierziger) brachten nicht
die Sucht nach Geldgewinn, sondern sie brachten

[illegible] their efforts to create a similar institution in the New World. The Association [illegible] were soon to a less degree [illegible] had [illegible] in the United States their [illegible]

Schutz und Kulturhistorische Bestrebungen auf amerikanischem Boden mit. Mag das Ziel, für dessen Erreichung die Deutsche Jugend Freiheit, Blut, Leben und das [illegible] gestellt [illegible] von 1848 hat den noch dem Anstoss zu einem Aufleben der [illegible] deutschen [illegible]

"Alles was die Deutschen für besitzen, [illegible] sich, unser Verein, unser Turn, Schützen und Gesang-vereine, unsere

... to ... the first instance, to ... imprisonment and then if possible to gather the resources for the further prosecution of their ... from ... with its ... expecting ... outbreaks [20] ... Study would make it possible for them to return ... Europe ... to ... resume their opposition to the government. They regarded their stay here as merely transient and

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Bücher und unsere Bildungsanstalten, ist ganz gewiß Theil das Werk der Wahlverwandtschaft. — — — Mit der Wahlverwandtschaft" geht die Bräuthigkeit des Deutschen ... und nach dem gibt es nur eine saubere oder sonst sonderes Studium, wenn nicht unvorhergesehene äußere Umstände einträten sind der ganzen Sache einen neuen Geist und neuen Leben dem Prozeß verleihen."

[illegible] they opposed strenuously all efforts which tended to invade the rights of the German. The [illegible] in Europe among the German-Americans, made them believe, that it was [illegible] news of the outbreak of the February Revolution and of the uprisings in Germany, which followed it [illegible] in the thirties hastened back with the [illegible] disturbances of the year 1848 became known in America.

Immediately after the announcement of the breaking out of the revolution of 1848 in Germany, societies were formed in Louisville [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible] Communications by [illegible] states in different parts of the United States and [illegible], proceeding from these states to [illegible], it was expected that in time the union [illegible] to become [illegible] — How this result to be independent? [29] It will be shown in so. [illegible]

in the West.

[28] The use of German in the public schools was also early recognized as a most important [illegible] at germanization. During the whole his- [illegible]

[29] Cf. Niles Register - pp 148- "Wholesale Emigration [illegible]

but for the most part it was proposed to
make them independent. At first these plans
state and ship it over to the United States to
confederacy. The following notice of the
ing to accounts from
ing is [illegible]cal.

The emigration has hitherto been pre-
carious because it did not rest on any solid
foundation and because the means were
as the object is to form a New Hebrew
and the ocean, which is to serve all
whose hopes and claims to liberty

had been elaborated in Germany; some however, in the larger cities of the United States similar schemes were discussed [illegible]. The most important of the early societies which were formed for promoting German states in the United States was the "Ge[illegible]"[39]

[illegible] requires the number of free inhabitants above 25 years of age to be 60,000 and this number is to be assembled before any further [illegible] their country-men and the plan is so

was formed in Dissenhausen the year 1733.
The new state consisted of Hessians, Westphalians,
[illegible] divisions. Plans were for the most part made to do

We shall bid them welcome when they come
but the idea of forming a state is chimerical
and would be injurious on many accounts.
There is a mistake as to the number of per-
sons etc required to form a state which also
[illegible]

"

Die Bildung eines deutschen Staates, der
natürlich ein Glied der Vereinigten Staaten
[illegible] de-
sse [illegible] sei
[illegible] sei

Follen was one of those who had been much disappointed at the result of their doings in 1833. In consequence of this disappointment he published his "Aufruf" for a meeting of those persons who were dissatisfied with affairs at home and who were willing to try their fortunes in the new world. At the meeting which was held an immigration society was formed. [31] [illegible] called "[illegible] land in die Nordamerikanischen Freistaaten" – Giessen 1833. Cf. Der Deutsche Pioneer Vol I p 22. Koerner – Das Deutschthum. p 300 ff.

[31] The selection of Missouri was due solely to the influence of Duden's book. After the arrival of the society in America, the members found that Duden's descriptions had been overdrawn.

and two vessels [illegible] were sent over to [illegible] a suitable spot for the proposed colony. Upon their return, an adverse report was made and

go back

the ship dissensions arose which seriously threat-

[illegible] arrival of the party in America these [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] dissensions and advocates of the emigration society, of which the ones in favor [illegible]

to the west a troop of colonists deserted at
stop. Those few, who got as far as Ohio, regu-
lated near the neighborhood of the city. Their
became necessary to give up the original in-
tention of forming a state. The fourth colonist
had started out from Germany, [illegible]
[illegible]
dition.

The failure of this colony was a great blow
to the [illegible] 33
[illegible] had expected to

[illegible] compa[illegible]
[illegible]
this party. There were 60 families 95 persons.

at first would be one of the United States but would still have made a form of government necessary to preserve the preservation of the German language and the German

money is another reason — the third reason for America and the romantic, rather than prac-

weeks on

ning with a great many useless things, in the city hall of the new city. This formed its

A great many other small colonies[35]
were founded upon the model of the Giessen
society, but they met with no more success.
The colonists as soon as they landed, generally
became scattered. Whatever might have been
the [illegible] of
leaving Germany in regard to their mission
of [illegible] in the United States, as soon
as they [illegible] they
[illegible] looked out for his own interests.

---

35. [illegible] of this [illegible]
[illegible] Kansas in 1833. The leader of the [illegible] was
the much persecuted Pfarrer Klingenhöfer. He com-
[illegible]

1836. [illegible] the following was announced as its object.

"[illegible]

[illegible] "[illegible]

[illegible] 19th of August 1836 for the

[illegible] officers were elected & [illegible]

[illegible] twelve thousand acres of land were bought [illegible] came in 1857 but it was not until 1858 that the great body of [illegible] arrived. In some respects the affair was a great success. It was [illegible] were familiar with the business methods of [illegible] to [illegible]. This was a serious disadvantage over the attempts which had their origin entirely in Germany. As a result of this good management the business part of the

influence whatever, outside its own borders.

[illegible] which belonged to the Society. Provisions [illegible] the arrival, the president and several other officers of the society fled, taking with them all the money that was in the treasury. [illegible]

[illegible] was founded on Philadelphia under the leadership of Heinrich Grival, a Lutheran minister [illegible] was to [illegible] Pennsylvania. The settlement was called Tentonia. A city was laid out which became known as Grivalsburg. Its growth was slow and

[illegible] was strictly speaking socialistic, although [illegible] political in the sense that it had for its object the [illegible] organization of the surrounding country.[36] The most notable of these societies, both because of its magnitude and because of its official backing, was the so-called "Adelsverein". This

---

[36] (cf. also "Die Deutschen [illegible]")

which had its origin in New York. Its object was the [illegible] emancipation of labor from capital.

Also a similar socialistic society which was started in Philadelphia and which was [illegible] large tract of land had been bought. - Cf. [illegible]

Later the Ansiedlungsverein des Sozialis=tischen Turnerbundes von Nordamerika [illegible]

to found a German colony in Caracas under official patronage.[37] The position of the German governments had on the whole not been inimical to the emigration to Caracas,[36] as long as they were foreign countries and as to know how to turn it to their profit. On the 20th of April 1842, an address was issued [illegible]

---

[37] In the year 1843 an attempt had been made to found a Belgian and German colony in East Texas which however came to nothing because of the refusal of the Texan government to grant permission. The King of Belgium was at the head of this affair. This same scheme found its realisation in the colonies of Dona Francisca and St. Katharina in Brazil

founding of a German colony in Texas.
In May 1842, Graf Joseph von Boss-Waldeck
and [illegible] to
to inspect the country and to decide upon
a [illegible]. Boss-
Waldeck remained and founded the [illegible]
station "Nassau" on Jack Creek while Leiningen
returned in May 1843 and gave a favor-
able report of the country etc.

As said before [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

---

38. They however viewed with alarm the revolutionary agitation which was being continued in America against the governments. On this account, the circulation in [illegible] was prohibited [illegible] pp. 12. [illegible] 76.

commercial territory. The soil was fertile and the climate delightful. Everything seemed to contribute to make this undertaking successful both commercially and politically. England is said [39] to have been favorably disposed toward the plan and was ready to assist with money. This friendliness on the part of England is to be explained by the fact that England saw in

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[39] Eickhoff. In der neuen Welt. p. 72. "England würde dem Unternehmen seine Sympathien nicht versagt haben, wenn der Verein

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Graf Hatzfeld, Graf Reichenstein, Graf Clermont,
Graf Lilienberg, Graf Colloredo-Mansfeld und
Graf Graf zu Castell."[1]

It had been perceived that for a long
[illegible] grants from all parts of Germany, no ad-
vantage seemed to accrue to the mother
country. Quite the contrary, immense
[illegible] every year. In [illegible] these noblemen saw that the only way
to derive any advantage from the emi-
[illegible]

[illegible]
X" In der Sitzung nämlich der Bundesversamm-
[illegible]
Baierische Gesandte einen Antrag auf ge-
[illegible]
[illegible] zu lenken, wo die Auswanderer
nicht die [illegible]

to direct the patriotic current to our
in different parts of the United States. If only
the different parties could be combined and
made to see that in union there is
strength, they would put the knife to the
foundation of the Democratic party
and destroy it.

I have taken a little insight from
Know Nothing who had lived for a time

in Texas could settle at this time was the Texan Commissioner Mainz. The "Verein" promised free transportation to the place of settlement [illegible], 640 acres for each man or 320 acres for a family, 160 acres for [illegible] 320 Gulden for a single adult or 600 Gulden for a family. Churches, [illegible] were [illegible] as soon as possible. [illegible] Prince Carl zu Solms-Braunfels sailed from Bremen for Texas with the title of "General Commissär". In the same year 150 families followed him arriving at Indianola in December. The General Commissär found upon his arrival that the company had been swindled by Fischer, as the land was unfit for the purposes for which it had been bought. He therefore selected another site and upon the [illegible] day of [illegible]

on March 1845, began the plans for the
[illegible] the long journey from the coast to the settle-
ment was successfully endured, things
went well for a time. A second body
[illegible]. Soon [illegible] was caused by the unpleasant
character of rumors which were forwarded
from the Cordova [illegible] to the
Mainz. The Commissioner's [illegible] was
discouraged, and recognizing the difficulties
of the undertaking, resigned [illegible]
back to Germany. He was succeeded by
[illegible] in the
summer of 1845 and at once introduced
a more economical system of manage-
ment. During the [illegible] was
made to select the site for another set-
tlement. News came that [illegible]

increased every day until there were 2300
them lived in tents. Soon fever broke out and

away in small groups and settled in

the Ulrem. It began to appear to [illegible]
that they had misunderstood and mis-

Thus ended the most important of all

which have been discussed ended in

of this, as was indicated at the beginning of this chapter may be found in the fact that the promoters of these undertakings were carried away by their imaginations, [illegible] them. Most elaborate schemes were organized [illegible]

It is however hardly to be supposed

and politics. The radical doctrines ad-

Americans as well, nor did they go un-

the

43.

"The foreigner believes that America is the natural

to resort to forcible plans and resolutions to revolutionize all creation," and the rest of mankind."

German sentiments and more [illegible]
[illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible]
[illegible] questionably the growth of Know-nothingism
[illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible]
position taken by the Germans towards Amer-
-ican institutions. [illegible]
[illegible]
a serious [illegible]
[illegible]
The word "Dutchman", which was applied
to all Germans indiscriminately, was used
as a [illegible]

*** Cf. Niles Register pp 196. "A late paper
says - "[illegible]
[illegible] states. In Rhenish
[illegible]
pose and a deputation is said to be in -

the defenseless foreigners. The persecution however was not confined to these sporadic outbreaks. There was a deep seated dislike to=

readerness in visit for the United States, in order to have communication with the government of that country and to purchase [illegible] to be called "New Germany." Formerly the exiles were persons who went to seek fortunes favors. [illegible] that wealth will leave that district, in the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

questions.[45] It did much to heal the breach

and so liable to particular influences, which

conceded that all such separations of the

people into classes using even different lan-

[45] Ibid. P. L. 102

between the "Germania" and the "Deutsch"

Fierce Opposition was On the 17th of February 1838

Indianna erlitten hat, werden sie nicht

the case with the singing societies They were

entirely political in their origin.

Ereignis des Jahres 1848' sagt L. Stieda in

Unfug Einhalt zu thun — Der
Verstorbene angezogen von dem Rufe der treff-
lichen [illegible]

47. Cf. Eickhoff, In der neuen Heimath 1, 3 — 4.

48. A little later (Sept. 10th 1840) a society was

was this the case at the time of the ascendancy of the native American party and later of the Know-nothings. In Cincinnati a short time before the Fall elections of the year 1838 there [illegible] against the Germans, however, appeared in [illegible] the eastern cities as early as the year 1836, the

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suchen eines unstatthaften Nationalismus Kräftig zu steuern oder zu begegnen, und als [illegible] durchaus gesondert von allen und jeden Parteiwesen und Parteimeinungen, von welcher Art sie auch seinmögen. Ferner [illegible] des deutschen Handels- und Gewerbestandes und Erleichterung [illegible] Cincinnati, Ende 1838. Albrecht. In Treue an [illegible]

foreign born citizens, especially Germans, were driven away from the voting places at the time of the presidential election. The foreign societies to oppose the brutal attacks. This of course increased the hatred of the "Natives".

[illegible] Society [illegible] Object was

[illegible] Society was [illegible]

"[illegible]

At a Convention held in Philadelphia the following address and Resolutions were adopted. January 27th 1852 ——— "Fellow Citizens—The [illegible] abrogations to the Independence of the People, [illegible]

"Earnestly resolved to find the means of terminating the desperate condition of the Liberty [illegible] who seek it, it was for us to expose the [illegible] ground upon which all parties could honorably and [illegible] unite their forces

United States as our ... In other words it ... around us of the world to this

"It ... our ... determination to achieve a ... through ... and ... the ... warrant for ... actions, and of your ... people, we ask the ratification of this ... war ... the readiness ... without ... upon ... all ... the foundation we have ... the ... construction of ... extensive ... a ... conversion ... of ... military elements. Let us, then, be up and doing! Our cause ... noble, is sacred. The ... that ... the growth of active, intelligent and high ... nations ... to be ... down; mankind ... to be restored ... to its humanity.

"... [illegible] ...

... [illegible] ...

Section [illegible]. The [illegible]

E. for [illegible] which [illegible]

forever [illegible]. 1 The only way of preventing [illegible] is to establish a part of the Republic, because in the Republic alone can all the forces of tyranny be prevented. 2 Direct and universal suffrage, upon the basis of representation [illegible] this alone secures the supremacy of the popular will [illegible] institutions. 3 The abolition of standing armies, [illegible] inviolability of the right of the people to bear arms; because the last resource of [illegible] resistance is the only [illegible] [illegible] associations, parties, and combinations, for the [illegible] of oppression, because without such concerted efforts the oppressed

A manual of citizenship. Part of the Political Division of Universal Science

Leaves of Grass in Louisiana. Act III Title I Sec. 1. Qualifications as voter in Europe as in America. Sec. 2. Accumulation of a revolutionary fund. Sec. 3. Formation of armed organizations desirous of entering personally into the struggle, and of hastening it by military exercises.

2. The Naturalization Laws -

Policy of the Roman Catholic Church.

Abuses of Hon. H. J. Senate of Louisiana.

In the House of Representatives January 15th 1855. Congressional Globe Appendix 2nd Session of 33rd Congress p 91.

position avoid at the same time its radical nature caused it later, to find much favor. Its success was greater in the West than in the more conservative Eastern cities. Meetings were held in Wheeling, Cincinnati, [illegible] as in most of the large cities in the Ohio [illegible] to discuss it. It was decided to translate the document "in addition into Italian, Spanish, French and German." The administration was reached when it was decided to hold a congress to discuss the best means of bringing the new doctrine before the public. A summons for a meeting in Wheeling, Virginia on the 18th of September 1852 was [illegible] for the date and more West Virginia [illegible] responded to the call, representing a large

number of societies — in Philadelphia, Boston, Roxbury, Albany, Troy, Pittsburg, Newark, [illegible] have expected, but notwithstanding the small attendance meetings were held. The most important business transacted was the preparation of an address [illegible][57] the "Volksfreund" seems to have given themselves in this Wheeling congress for after this very little more is heard of it. [illegible] elaboration in a book published jointly by Thurber Porsche and Charles Knapp "The New Rome or The United States of the World."[58] It was dedicated to "Franconia Union"

[57] Cf. Der Deutsche Pioneer Vol VIII pp 70 ff The address begins very promising as follows "Der Congress des Volksfreundes für die alte

Bericht ... [illegible] United States ... [illegible] ...
express at the Spirit in which it was elected"
This book was written [illegible] the same [illegible]
[illegible] "Einheitliches Werken". [illegible]
[illegible] Ost. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

always speak of themselves as Americans

in its tone than the "Federalist Papers"

sound metaphysical arguments, the

production of his colleagues. Bosche wrote

the first draft in German. Goepp followed

such new thought as occurred to either or both, in their conversation and studies, as the work went on.[57] The key to the whole book is found in the following [illegible] which the significance of the title becomes at once apparent. (Page 10)

"[illegible] is a reflection of the [illegible] geographical position. The [illegible] embracing the "orbis terrarum" of the [illegible] was [illegible] "sharted" the Mediterranean Sea, in the midst of which, like a great line of battle ship, was moored the Italian [illegible]

---

and C. Hoffman and Sons Pittsburg.

58. [illegible]

59. Preface p3.

So the American peninsula, its northern extremity connected with the main land of the other continent by means of ice-bound [illegible] ballad [illegible] Rhaetian Alps which now hemmed in the Roman pioneers, divides the ocean into its two great basins. On the model of these peninsulas was founded, respectively, the Etruscan and the British empires. Each looks to the west for the causes of its civilization. Each has its first effort in its native peninsula, and strives to reduce it to its own civilization sway. Thus the opposition of all Italy was the impetus to the [illegible] Roman politics; it subdued the base for [illegible] operations. Thus "the continentalists" is becoming more and more [illegible] leading American aspirations." [illegible] p. 47 the following statement

The first subdivision of [illegible] (Politics) is
[illegible] to agents, the second, chapter [illegible]
[illegible], Slave Constitution, &c. Chapter II
the discussion of the statistics of [illegible]
is [illegible] map. Chapter III treats of [illegible]
[illegible] which [illegible] to the [illegible] proposed,
[illegible]

[illegible] the consideration of all the states of North and South America is a question of only a short time. The time seemed ripe California and New Mexico had just been annexed and the annexation of Cuba was being discussed

"We plant-ups Africa come hold our heroes
The whole, the boundless continent is ours."

[illegible] at its [illegible] with
United States would be sure to [illegible]
contest for the possession of some of the Eng
[illegible]
considerable length. The discovery of gold
there had attracted immense crowds of
immigrants. There say 1,000 persons a day
(in 1852) are leaving England for
Australian gold fields. Great numbers of
[illegible]
The result of all this [illegible]
[illegible]
of people which would be found there would
not be willing to submit to a government
thousands of miles away. There would be
[illegible]
come to the front and assume control
of affairs and there [illegible] gotten

to the United States would be assured.

[illegible] from the discussion of this book is serious. With all the continent [illegible] the rest of the world must be lifted in [illegible] remaining countries will be a question of time regulated by American convenience." [illegible] as a new and [illegible] [illegible] creatures of England is fictitious, and will only become natural [illegible] real centre. That centre is in the United States. The Anglican Empire is essentially [illegible], its dominions extend [illegible]

[illegible] world. The greatest ocean: Asia is a,
[illegible] in the midst of the oceans in the sense
[illegible] natural forces of gravitation. The condi-
[illegible]ation of an ideal [illegible] would be
[illegible]ded in the smaller island, that of the
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] necessary, would [illegible]
[illegible]ation of the centre; but yet
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the geographical centre, but the
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible] page of the [illegible] and the Ox" - page 197 - "Thus the lines are drawn. The actors are marshalled on the [illegible] of the world's stage, Russia leading the one, the United States the other. But the world is too small for both, and the conflict must end in the downfall of one or the victory of the other." Chapter IX is entitled The Romanic Races, and Chapter X The Slaves. It suspends the first part of The Slaves [illegible]

This book of Roscir and Holph represents the acme of "doctrinairism". Although at the time of its publication it found considerable favor, yet [illegible] as far as reaching the great masses of the citizens of the United States is concerned

at seems to have failed completely in the
sub-stations of its earth-s. The civic virtue
which the ancient citizens [illegible] to
[illegible] to endure even all discussions of its bond,
so that it was soon relegated to the weight of
its obligations." In spite of its fantastic character,
it should not be [illegible] as unsuccessful
altogether new and unprecedented. In
reality it was the logical outcome of the
long continued method of considering
America as a field ~~as a field~~ for the trial
of whatever was politically impossible in
Europe. The fear that the [illegible]
Russia caused apprehension in some
spots of Europe, that the whole of Europe
might some day [illegible]

" The only copy which the author has
been able to find is the one in the Congres-
sional Library at Washington.

of Russia, is also important in this connection. The day when Napoleon summoned his men, carrying out the dream of a universal empire had not been forgotten. The phrase — "Panslavismus und Napoleonismus" had become common every-day phrase. In the "Russian" these ideas [illegible] America where just at this time there was more or less enthusiasm for extending the bounds of the Union.

[illegible] to America this was [illegible] immigrant but we notice in the native-born [illegible] "Manifest Destiny" [illegible] a drift towards what may be called for lack of a better word "Universality." A National literature should be discouraged and a [illegible] grew upon — patriotism was not

mission in terms of the blood: we might
[illegible]
possess not to one nation but to the whole
German race. Rep. Thorpe in the world
republic scheme of the Wheeling Congress
was saying that is not so far away pa-
gan and unhistorical in the sense of
[illegible]
at first sight.

Up to the present only the most radical
[illegible]
This conclusion does not mean that all
Germans who came to this country
[illegible]
accord with these theories. It is safe to say
that nearly all the immigrants believed
[illegible] that the Germans had a mission
to perform in the United States. Not a "mission
[illegible] that there is
[illegible]
the nations. [illegible]

the Roman. "Tacitus" would say, an important role in the future of the republic - a much more important part than [illegible] occasion [illegible] be the case. The majority of them believed that this importance would show itself in a political way. To such as these the expectation of [illegible] was a waiting. Others believed that the Germans had no future here as a separate political power. That they would achieve [illegible] civilization. In other words that the Germans would accomplish most in an [illegible] way. Most of the Germans

"The Germania des Tacitus" [illegible] strongly

[illegible] was [illegible] that [illegible] best
for the Germans to become Americanized
or not, the result that they were soon, with
most big exceptions, themselves to be formally naturalized and to ally themselves
to one of the existing American political
parties. Some of the more radical favored
the formation of a new party the cardinal
principles of which would be the abolition
of slavery and prohibition. These were
the most repulsive features of American
life to the German immigrants. Most
of the political exiles were thoroughly imbued with the doctrines of "Young Germany,"
and one of the most important features
[illegible] was its [illegible]
Constitutionality.

---

the idea of the Germans giving up their nationality

...sardi...ions in Texas, ... to the ...ia and ...
...section at the same time disgusted the ...
...[illegible] ..." [62].

Against this and against slavery was directed a great deal of the literary activity which ... in the numerous German newspapers which shrank not even before ... In "Der Amerikamüde" frequent references ...

... A. ... [illegible]. — Fr. Kapp ... believed also that the German element had no prospect of a ... Cf. Wilhelm Grothaus. — Die Deutsche Presse ... deutung. — Fünfzehn Briefe von dem Herausgeber der Allgemeinen Auswanderungszeitung. Leipzig 1856.

[62]. That the Germans were opposed to ...

The seat of this movement to form a
new political party was in the west especial-
ly in Kentucky and Louisville. Emil
Klamprecht in his book "Deutsche Pioniere
[illegible] Leben [illegible]." Cincinnati.
[illegible] gibt [illegible] Bericht über die politischen Bestrebungen
der "Deutschen" vor und nach der Revolution
von 1848. In Louisville vereinigten
sich die deutschen Fortschrittsfreunde
auf einer Platform, entworfen von Hein-
rich [illegible]

Christian [illegible] the Americans. In Louisville, about the
[illegible] made a special effort to "convert these heathens".

[illegible] visit ides Hom Mirin ans bondand zu
[illegible] Platform Nationale de Louisville."

It will be seen that the new party [illegible]
into life at a comparatively late date,
[illegible] it had been [illegible]
time that such a party was desirable,
provided it could gain sufficient [illegible]
[illegible] The reason that it [illegible] was
well founded inasmuch as it never met
with any success. Its importance con-
sists merely in the fact that it shows the
[illegible] the American religious sects stood towards
slavery. The position occupied by the Re-
-ans to the various political parties requires
a [illegible]

...ion the present crisis." The "German Element" did not vote as a body, [illegible] according to whatever seemed for its best ... to certain extent governed their action. For example in Indiana, where it was possible after one years residence to be naturalized, the Germans naturally resisted the efforts of the [illegible] party to disfranchise foreigners, and supported the Democratic party. The Democratic party had also early gained the confidence of the foreigners by its successful efforts to [illegible] the taxing of the [illegible] and [illegible] its [illegible]

63. [illegible] to do very largely with the history of the part the Germans have taken in the American political parties.

growing "nativistic" attitude of the Whig party[64] which had succeeded the Federalist party. It was therefore beyond doubt that on the whole the Democratic party became the foreigners' party. Later however they transferred their allegiance to the newly formed "Republican party, chiefly because of its views regarding slavery. Koerner ascribes[65] the Republican victories of the years 1854, 1855 and 1856 to the German vote. The effect of the German vote however made itself felt

[64] The position of the Whigs towards the tariff and the United States Bank caused much opposition on the part of the Germans.

[65] Koerner, Memoirs, I.

his relations to the Germans. They united for
some activity because he was opposed to the
Native American movement.

It is also very suggestive that the Germans
have in many instances filled important
positions in American public life.
Frederick Münch one of the radical leaders of
the famous Giessener Auswanderungs
Gesellschaft, [illegible] a state senator
in Missouri. Gustav Koerner, whose book
has been frequently referred to in this study
filled many important offices in the
state of Illinois, and at one time was
Lieutenant Gover[illegible].

In concluding this study the question
[illegible] has been [illegible]. Have there been
any survivals of the radical tendencies of
the immigrants of 1832 and 1848? In
answer to this question it is only necessary

Reifer [illegible] upon a solid [illegible] as
the Deutsche Kriegsbund which is an
existence today, and to an article explain-
ing the objects of this organization contained
in the [illegible] for [illegible].
1895 entitled, "Die Deutschen in Amerika"
von Wilhelm Heine, Pastor in Bellevue, Ill.
In this article the author claims that one
third of the inhabitants of the United States
are of German extraction. Therefore the
[illegible] and the United [illegible]
[illegible]. But this [illegible]
the natives to play a very subordinate part.
This is not as it should be. Can there any
remedies for this condition of affairs?
Pastor Heine thinks there are and finds
[illegible]
reforms, the foundation of what he calls

"Unterstützungsverein". These schools will be run
[illegible] "Deutsche Klubs [illegible]" [illegible]
is an organization of Germans living
[illegible]
between the German army. Branches
exist in many of the cities of the Union.
He proceeds as follows — "Jetzt muss unser
ganzes Bund den einzigen und wahren
Repräsentanten des deutschen Reiches in
[illegible]
seine Liege das Reich geschaffen" etc.
The chief point of the argument consists
[illegible]
the German national feeling among
the German-Americans, it is necessary to
continue the use of German as an edu-
cational and conversational medium.
Schools accordingly will be founded which
will offer instruction to children of German

[illegible] a period of [illegible] years, the child beginning the course at the age of ten. German teachers will be secured from [illegible] and [illegible] will be [illegible] to teach, a [illegible] will be [illegible] them [illegible] the [illegible] ! The [illegible] students of [illegible] will be [illegible] to [illegible] their [illegible] to [illegible]. Thus [illegible] the [illegible] system [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] the system of [illegible] as [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] all the difficulties of the undertaking are met in a manner which seems to

of the plans suggested by the most "doctri-
naire" of the "Germanizing." The
of the Germanization of America are

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Vita.

I, Thomas Stockham Baker, was born on the 23rd. of March 1871 near Aberdeen, Harford County, Maryland, the son of John W. Baker. [illegible] my family removed to Baltimore, Maryland. I received my education in the Baltimore [illegible] schools. In 1887 I entered the [illegible] and received the degree of B.A. in 1891. In October of the same year, I began [illegible] in the Johns Hopkins University, in German, French and History, which have been continued during the last four years. With the exception of Friday's permission, I attended classes at the University daily, during the Summer Semester of [illegible]